PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,520—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
24th June	EGYPT	7912	......	....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
15th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	......	......
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	9500
30th „	MALTA	6064	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE
SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

MAY 1ST 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports,

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	City of Agra	4808	*Brown	8th May	20th My	2nd Jun.	23rd Jun
A	City of Vienna ...	467	Morrison	26th „	7th Jun.	20th „	25th „
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd „	8th July	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall.	3627	*M'Fee	24th „	7th July	21st „	28th „

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on TUESDAY 27th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 3rd July, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 24th June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship men at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 591

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2086	Tepe	6th July
* SOMALI	2615	Winkler	17th July
GENERAL	2381	Pers	31st July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
4, Medows Street, Bombay. 21st June, 1905.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	X	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 535	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class. Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 69.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

COOL SUITS
FOR
HOT WEATHER.
Coat, Vest and Trousers.

	Rs.	As.
Canvas, Holland, or Cotton Matte	14	8
Tussore Lustre	16	8
Flannel—Well Shrunk	30	0

Patterns and Measurement Forms on Application.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY.	RS. 45
30—HOUR.	RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anœmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in *Pondichéry.*

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th instant, being A PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION.

THE Majority of business houses belonging to the above Association will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th INSTANT, being a Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 28th June, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the VALUABLE BUNGALOW, known as "DEENA LODGE" Dr. Bahadurji's Bungalow.

For particulars see Auction Column Advertisement.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th June, a RESTAURANT CAR will be ATTACHED to the Poona Mail, leaving Victoria Terminus, at 15 O'clock for the convenience of 1st and 2nd Class Passengers LUNCH and TEA will be PROVIDED; the Car will be attached on TUESDAY, 27th to the Mail leaving Poona 7-5 O'clock and Breakfast will be provided.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1905

NOTICE.

BE it known to all who had dealings with Messrs. D'SIGAM KODER & Co., Goozri Bazaar, Byculla, Bombay, that the Undersigned has severed his connection with the same from the 2nd August, 1904 last, and that the Undersigned has no manner of interest in the transaction of the said firm from that date forth. The Undersigned hereby gives NOTICE to the general public, that he is NOT RESPONSIBLE for any dealings or transactions kept or made by them, from such date further, and such dealings or transactions are at their sole risk.

(Sd.) JUDAH DAVID KODER.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY, the 24th day of July, 1905, for the SUPPLY of:—

THREE LIGHT PORTABLE STEAM PUMPING ENGINES, manufactured by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. Five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. WILKINSON,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, 22nd June, 1905.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for "ADAPTING COMPANY'S BUNGALOW," on the Hill side for Judge's Residence at Karwar, in the Kanara District, and will be received at Karwar by the Executive Engineers Kanara, up to 2 P. M., on 10th July, 1905. Contract paper, can be seen in the Undersigned's Office at Karwar, and Tender Forms can be had from the same Office on payment of Rs. 3 only, during office hours.

G. V. GAYATONDE, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTRODUCTION OF STANDARD TIME.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India the NEW INDIAN STANDARD TIME which will be 39 MINUTES IN ADVANCE OF BOMBAY TIME, and 9 MINUTES IN ADVANCE OF MADRAS TIME, will be introduced on this Railway with effect from the 1st July, 1905, under the following arrangements:—

At Nine minutes before midnight of the 30th June current, the Clocks at all Railway Stations and Offices will be advanced 9 minutes, and the Timings of all Trains shown in the Public Time Tables will thenceforward indicate STANDARD TIME, instead of MADRAS TIME as at present.

In order to avoid inconvenience to Passengers travelling by the Local and Suburban Trains into and out of Bombay for business purposes, the timings of those trains will be put forward 9 minutes in the Time Tables, so that the Trains will practically arrive at and depart from Stations at the same hour according to Bombay Local time, as they do now.

In the case of the Mail and Through Passenger Trains, only such slight alterations will be made as are rendered necessary by the change in the Timings of the Local and Suburban Trains.

Sheet Times Tables showing Timings according to Standard Time will be exhibited at Stations one week prior to the introduction of the new arrangement referred to.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 3rd June 1905.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s

BLOOD DEPURATOR.

A most effectual remedy for purifying the blood when diseased or infected. It rapidly cures Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Scurvy, Scrofulous Scores, Glandular Swelling, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Syphilis, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Price per bottles Rs. 1-8.

S. GRANT, Esq., COOCH BEHAR,—"I am glad to inform you that by taking your Blood Depurator I am feeling much better now, also the eruption which I had on my right hand, it is three parts cured and swelling is little less. I shall thank you to send me one more phial the same sort."

From Baboo Mansa Ram, Contractor K. C. R., Botteauganj.—Your Blood Depurator acts like a charm be good enough to send me three more bottles per V. P. P. by first train.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NURSE—WANTED, to take a Baby from the month, an ENGLISH NURSE, Age not under 30. Apply Mrs. BARRY, Green's Mansions, from 4 to 7 p.m.

WANTED for the ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION, a EUROPEAN LADY TEACHER to teach English to Standards III., IV., and V. She must be a Matric, with good teaching experience. Apply with testimonials to M. B. COLAH, Hon. Secretary, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY to take charge of a Furniture Show Room. Salary up to Rs. 25. Apply to Box No. 3475 J., Advt-Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ENGLISHMAN, highest references, desires APPOINTMENT in any respectable capacity.—"TRADESMAN," Care of this Office.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-1-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs 4. 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee, Fee Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established, 1878.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) a fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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They are self adjusting
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI UMER STREET.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executors of the last will of the late Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, the transferees of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Tyeb Haji Sidik and Hassan Haji Sidik, the heirs of the decease mortgagor Haji Sidik Haji Natha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of October, 1897, and made between the said Haji Sidik Haji Natha of the one part and Ratanbai, widow of Khoja Datoo Manji and Minbai, widow of Khoja Ibrahim Hassum of the other part, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Ali Umer Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 6 9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 949, new No. 812, old survey No. 454 and new survey No. 1138, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6128, Street No. 127, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Ali Umer Street on the north by the house of Mahomed Jaffer and on the south by the house of Janmahomed Latiff, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications will be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Merwan Nuservan Erani, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Abdul Rehman Street, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., the following shop furniture etc., of the abovenamed insolvent, consisting of glass door cupboards, tables, chairs, show cases, tins of tobacco and cigars, copper utensils, glass jars' etc.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 10, Sargent House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite in 10 pieces lined rich plush (made to order), cabinets, chiffonier, bedsteads, almirahs, marble-topped dressing and wash hand tables, large size Indian carpet, American petrol table and wall lamps, table ornaments glassware, crockery, platedware, etc. the property of H. Stiller, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3. Grants Building (first Floor), Lower Colaba, the Valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble tables and teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, almyra, glassware and crockeryware, plated ware, ebonized cottage piano by Royal Pianoforte Co, Ld, winddroof lamps, pictures, tables ornaments, etc. the property of E. T. Stevenson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES AT THE MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical storekeeper to Government to sell by public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., at the Depot premises Bellasis Road, Byculla.—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, &c., &c.

Also one vertical boiler and engine by Davy Paxman 5h.p.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT CHANDANWADI.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

All the materials of Houses Street Nos. 27-28, in Chandanwadi 139-143, 250-52, 82

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd June, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p m Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham with bay Arab horse and harness
1 chestnut waler mare 15 1, 8 years, she is very quiet and has no vice and will go either in a victoria, phaeton or dog cart.
1 bay Arab horse, 14 2, quiet in harness.
1 Rambler bicycle with stand. in very good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1905.

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Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
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Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
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LA PARLA de ORIENT,

Rung Victoria, per box 100	11	0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4	0
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And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

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VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	"

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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,720,000
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
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Ipoh (Perak
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Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
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Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers —LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER Esq. (Director National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AN ENTIRE NEW EDITION OF THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER of the INDIAN EMPIRE 26 vols. now in preparation.

Orders now being registered for the Complete work of 26 volumes offered to Subscribers at Rs. 70. Payable in advance.

The Set to be supplied as issued.

Vols. I to IV of the Gazetteer OR THE INDIAN EMPIRE and ATLAS are to be published first, and ready shortly.

Prices to non-Subscribers :—
THE INDIAN EMPIRE, 4 vols. at Rs. 4-8 each vol.
THE ATLAS, Rs. 11-0

Further Particulars can be had OF
A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

The most reviving and strengthening Remedy of the present time is

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC

Which contains in the most agreeable form all the elements Productive of Health and strength (Phosphorus, Iron, Lime, Potash, Soda, &c.) in a scientifically combined and concentrated form.

Specially Capable of Assimilation.
It gives Brain and Nerve Strength.
Per bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared from the original Recipe of DR. TATE,
BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
BEYNON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI
BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co. D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," June 22.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 2843 dated the 7th June 1900 the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M Kennedy to be Deputy Inspector-Genl of Police for Sind on Rs 1500 per mensem with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Inspector-Genl of Police

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr R M Phillips to be Deputy Commissioner of Police Bombay vice Mr K A Reinold deceased and Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji to act as District Superintendent of Police Ahmedabad vice Mr R M Phillips pending further orders

The Govr in Council is pleased under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules to appoint Mr Gurunath Gangadhar Nargund B A L L B Acting Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge Amalner to be Second Class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by section 6 of Bombay Act I of 1909 Mr Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Bhadgaon as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under section 24A of the former Act, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 1000

With reference to Govt Notification No 3514 dated the 20th June 1827 extending the provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1863 to the town of Bhiwndi in the Thana District the Govr in Council is pleased to invest A'zam Atmaram Purshottam Ambekar Mag of the Third Class in the district of Thana having jurisdiction in the town of Bhiwndi with the powers conferred by the said Act on a Magistrate of Police in Bombay

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 Major R P C Schneider 112th Infantry to be a Special Mag and to invest him within the limits of the Island of Perim in the district of Aden with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class

Under the provisions of section 22 of the said Code H Excy in Council is further pleased to appoint Major Schneider to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

Mr J Sanders Slater B A (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Mag and Revenue Judge Bombay is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr N W Kemp B at L to act as Chief Presidency Mag and Revenue Judge Bombay vice Mr J Sanders Slater B A Cantab B at L proceeding on leave pending further orders and Mr A K Donald B at L to act as Second Judge Court of Small Causes Bombay vice Mr Kemp pending further orders

Mr T St Greenaway Fifth Grade Supdt of Police has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for two months of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification No 4463 dated the 24th Aug 1904

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr L H Spence to be Assist. Inspector-Genl of Police during the absence on leave of Mr. C A B B B'ty or pending further orders and Mr G S Wilson to act as Superintendent of Police Southern Maratha Railway vice Mr Spence pending further orders

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H Excy the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R W Anthony M B I M S on relief to act as Superintendent of Matheran and ex-officio Assist Collector in the Kolaba Dist vice Major T Jackson M B I M S proceeding on leave pending further orders.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Heli 719 tons Captain J Salvesen will sail to-day for Pangkok etc with a general cargo.

THE steamer Augustus, 3071 tons, Captain J Bockhol arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Barry 20th May with a cargo of coal.

THE French Mail steamer Nera 3129 tons Captain Schmetz arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles 7th June with a general cargo and passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Agra 2096 tons Captain C R Browne will sail to-day for Birkenhead via Karachi with a general cargo and Rev H Fannel as a passenger for Karachi.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1463 tons. Captain G N Ramage, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kowelt 8th June with a general cargo, Mrs Cope and 24 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 3717 tons, Captain D Morrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 27th May with a general cargo and the following passengers—Captain Chapman 2nd Yorks Lieut the Hon R Bruce, APSH, Lieut Sinclair, RHA, Sub Lieut Price, RIM, Sub Lieut Lane, RIM, Rev Mr Fannel and 2 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Augustus s	Bockholt	Barry May 20
	Kerbella s	Ramage	Kowelt June 3
22	City of Vienna s ...	Morrison	Liverpool
	Nera s	Schmitz	Marseilles June 7

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Arabia s	Read	Liverpool &c
	Dwarka s	Le Grand	Persian Gulf
	Dagfred s	Milbe t	Singapore

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Agra Browne for Birkenhead via K'chi
" Heid Salvesen for Bangkok &c

The steamer Tabaristan for Leith and Dunkirk began to load yesterday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The P and O Co's steamer Moldavia with the out mails of the 16th instant left here at 6 a.m. yesterday.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Deo Balduino which left Bombay on the 15th instant for Genoa left Aden on the 22nd morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—59 bales cotton, D Nagjee; 125 cwt dry ginger, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 179 cwt dry ginger V. Harridas

FOR HULL.

Idar s—4000 cwt casterseed N Khairaz and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Tabaristan s—180,000 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tabaristan s—1700 tons Manganese ore R A Willis
Clan Lindsay s—465 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co 3576 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts rapeseed, M Mowjee and Co
Haoraise s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, E S Spinner and Co; 176 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 441 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Boscombe s—330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co 2000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 1000 Manganese ore Keddie Reeve and Co; 25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 25 cwts coffee, Glade and Co, 200 cwts gum, Padumsee Jethabhoy; 300 bales cotton fly waste, C Heerjee and Co
Wharfdale s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 409 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschee and Co; 1009 cwt myrabollams A A Carim and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—1836 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers 24 bales silk waste King King and Co

FOR FIUME.

Southgate s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros,

FOR TRIESTE.

Southgate 1120 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 247 cwt mother of pearl shells M J Joomabhoy and Co 84 bales grey yarn the Svadeshi Mills Co

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—1000 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 100 bales twist, J. David
Mazagon s—104 cwt khismiss, M M Essabhoy
Coromandel s—10 bags rice Ewart Latham and Co 27 cases P and O Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Austria s—100 bales twist, J David
Coromandel s—50 bales twist M M Essabhoy 5 bales piece goods J David

FOR KOBE.

Austria s—200 bales cotton C L Sajan and Co, 109 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co 68 bales cotton C L Sajan and Co

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The general rain has fallen on the West Coast, local rain in Burma, Bengal, Assam and Deccan. Krawar reports 5 inches, Cherrapoonji 3 1/2, Raichur 2 1/2, Mormugao 2, Kurnool 1 1/2, Tavoy, Moulmein, Maymayo, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Sholapur and Trivandrum 1 inches. Diminished general rain may be expected on the West Coast, the general rain in Burma. Local rain is probable in Assam, North and East Bengal, Deccan, South Interior of Peninsula and thundershowers in the West Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Augustus, Captain J. Bockholt, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant, reports having experienced strong monsoon from Socotra to 64° E and high sea. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kerbella, Captain G. N. Ramage, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Koweit, met with high swell and rough sea from Karachi to Diu Head, and moderate wind.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	0 58	1 20	1 17	0 52
Thursday 22nd June	0 03	0 03	0 00	0 00
Total	0 61	1 23	1 17	0 52
Total fall to 22nd June '04	17 07	18 30	18 60	13 38
Total fall to 22nd June '03	19 19	20 37	19 17	22 61

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF JUNE.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over nearly the whole country, the rise having been brisk at Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Madras, Belgaum, Karwar, Mormugao, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Amraoti, Jubbulpore and Veraval. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess over the greater part of the country.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly on the Malabar Coast and at Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, over the Deccan and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The maximum and minimum temperatures have been above normal, the excess ranging 5° to 17° in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, and also at Coimbatore, Bellary, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Saugor, Bhavnagar Para, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Karachi.

Rain.—Karwar reports 5'15", Mormugao 1'75", Sholapur nearly an inch, and Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Mangalore, Calicut Cochin, Masulipatam, Colombo and Cuddapah light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Showers are likely on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 21.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 9/16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 3/4 exd.	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan........	£105 3/4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5/8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 1/8	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	26 15/16	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York........	58 7/8	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-16 1/2	=	- 1/2
Berlin	20-46 3/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4-87 1/8	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England........	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	2 per cent	=	do
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans........	1 1/8 per cent	=	unchanged
7 day market loans........	1 1/2 per cent	=	do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 14 2 1/4 steady,

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 75/5/0
Yellow metal 6 3-8d

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 11/16 — 1/16

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs.			
Rs. 7,60,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 11,80,000	do	Bombay
Rs. 2,40,000	do	Madras
21,80,000		

At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 8 per cent.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs.	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 8,10,000	do	Bombay
Rs.	do	Madras
8,10,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.		

Minimum rate received 8 per cent.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 33,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000
Extra allotments mutilated

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000 bales. Spot 4'93 — 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 18,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4'78	4'78	4'77
—6	—6	—6
Sep.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec**
4'77	4'76	4'76
—6	—7	—6
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar**
4'76	4'77	4'78
—6	—6	—6

Receipts at U S Ports........	12,000 bales
Do last year	2,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	1,009 do
Do do Continent........	nil

IN NEW YORK—

Spot........	9'00 — 15
Futures, month of July........	8'40 — 10 a
Do do. December.....	8'71 — 8 b

a Advanced earlier owing to firm cables but later declined
b Declined owing to daily weather reports indicating beneficial rain.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 — 1/16
Futures, month of Sept	8'59 — 9
Do. do. Dec	8'80 — 10
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 21st June 1905 :—

Cotton........	7,029 bales.
Wheat........	15,189 cwts.
Linseed........	6,029 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard........	527 do
Gingellyseed........	275 do
Poppyseed........	1,125 do
Groundnuts........	97 do
Castorseed........	3,582 do
Rice........	2,731 do
Myrabollams........	179 do
Cottonseed........	5,321 do
Mowraseed........	310 do
Gram........	7,232 do
Joowar........	2,507 do
Maize........	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s 4. 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s 4. 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s 4. 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	169 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	133
Shanghai 30	do.	...	
Japan 30	do.	...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'11
1st Settlement	98'10
2nd Do.	

Money Market. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th June	5	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED.—Tone easier.	
Ready	7 6 0
Forward September	7 12 0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7 0 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7 2 0
POPPYSEED—Tone easier.	
Ready sellers	7 12 0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.	
Ready	31 0 0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.	
White Delhi Ready	4 11 0 per cwt
Do Forward Do. ..	nothing doing, nominal
Jubbulpore Pessi	30 0 0 per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Quiet.

Estimated sales........	8,000 bales
Imports	20,000 "

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept
4'75	4'75	4'74
—3	—3	—3
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov**	**Nov-Dec.**
4'74	4'73	4'73
—3	—3	—3
Dec-Jan.	**Jan-Feb.**	**Feb March.**
4'73	4'74	4'75
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The local market is easier, and prices are Re. 1 lower all round. The demand from exporters for ready cotton continues good.

New Crop "Suttas" are unchanged.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	177	167	...	25th June.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ..	187	177	...	
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	186	176	...	
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	193	185	...	
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	183	177	
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	185	179	
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	194	186	...	
Oomra good staple (M.-G ...	...	...	...	
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.) ...	198	191	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	203	196	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	218	213	...	
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	198	190	...	
Do (M.-G.)	195	187	179	
Dharwar (S.-G.)... ...	...	215	209	
Westerns	...	195	189	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri........	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4		18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada........	2	2	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	10
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	12
Total........	15	13	91
Total plague deaths to date...	292,229	246,242	
Same date last year	6	6	79

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEVERELL—June 12, at Dalhousie, Punjab, the wife of Captain C J Deverell, 1st Battalion, the Prince of Wale's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), of a son.

FREEMAN—June 13, at Simla, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C Freeman, a daughter.

BUTLER—June 15, at Newstead, Simla, the wife of M S D. Butler, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLEWITT—June 14, at Chakarata, of ptomain poisoning Frederick Blewitt, R. F. A., son of the late Edward Blewitt, N. I. S, Revenue Department, aged 17 years and 11 months.

SANDILANDS—June 17, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of heat stroke, Captain James Edward Sandilands, Commander of the A S N Co's sss. "Nairung," aged 52 years.

IN THE EVENT OF POOR HEALTH

Anything which can be offered you, upon which you may place undoubted reliance, must be very welcome. Good health may be preserved and poor health strengthened, by the continued use of

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A food that is all food. It builds up the body and the mind, and enables you to take a far sunnier view of your existence. It is a nourishing and a sustaining substance, and will do you a vast amount of good. It is sold in ¼, ½ and 1lb. packets at Ans. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 2 by

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 39m. High water 3-18m., 2-30a. Low water, 8-53m., 10-22a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 9th instant due to arrive at 9 a. m.

Bombay University, election of a representative in the Legislative Council.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Coromandel will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, the 27th Instant.

THE "GAZETTEER OF INDIA."—The Government of India is issuing a new edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of the Indian Empire." 26 vols. for Rs. 70, to subscribers Messrs. A. J. Combridge and Co. are able to give full particulars and are now registering subscribers.

ANJUMAN-I-AHBAB.—A meeting of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay will be held on Monday next, the 26th inst., at 9 a.m. at the Muzaffar Abadj Hall, Grant Road, to celebrate the Birthday of the Kaisar-i-Hind and the Silver Jubilee of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The annual meeting of the Students' Brotherhood will be held at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow, in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum when Principal Selby, M. A. of the Deccan College, Poona, will preside and deliver an address. On Sunday the senior as well as the junior class will meet at their respective places at 8-15 a.m. Mr. J. I. Vimadalal will expound Mathew Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth, and Mr. K. J. Dubash will conduct the junior class.

A PROPOSED NEW THEATRE.—The Orient Theatre Company, Limited, is the name of a New Company, which has been started in Bombay with the object of providing a thoroughly up-to-date theatre. The capital of the Company has been fixed at three lakhs of rupees, of which nearly one-half has already been subscribed. The provisional Board of Directors comprises Sir Dinshaw M Petit, Bart, Messrs. Herbert Greaves, Narotum Morarji Gooculdas, G. B. Coleman, J. M. Framji Patel, and A. C. Payne.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, committed Kashibai, a Hindu woman to the Sessions on a charge of bigamy, and Daji Bhugwan, who stood charged with abetting her in the commission of the said offence was also committed to the Criminal Sessions. Evidence disclosed the fact that the first accused was the wife of Khurtu Ganda Kullian, the complainant. It was alleged that about three months ago the second accused enticed her away from her house, and about a month ago they got married secretly.

BURGLARY IN BOMBAY.—Hajani Hajrabai, a widow of one Haji Sajan Dossa, residing on the third floor of a house in Kambeker Street, has reported to the police that her room was broken into during Tuesday night and ornaments and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,315 were stolen. Enquiries showed that the complainant locked up the room which contained the property, and went to sleep in another room. The next morning, the door of the room was found forced open, one of the boxes which contained the property, broken open and valuables and cash abstracted. There were two other boxes on the room, which had been left intact.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers, of the 1st Battalion, the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March........	Le Conquerant........	Hume
Scenaed Aria ...	Marco Visconte........	Petrella
* Devertissement	Mendelssohns' Favourite Song.	Mendelssohn
Intermezzo	Liebestraum........	Blon
Selection	Three Little Maids........	Ruben
Valse........	Hallball Tanze	Fetres

* No 1 The first Violet; No 2 The Gerland; No 3 Love Song; No 4 Cradle Song; No 5 Spring Song.

CRICKET.

GOWD SARASWAT C. C. vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THIS cricket match will be played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday the 25th instant, commencing at 11 a. m., precisely. The following players will represent the Saraswats :—Mr. P. K. Telang, (Captain) Mr. M. D Pai, Mr. G. B. Hegde Mr V. D. Pai, Mr. D. K. Telang, Mr. R. K. Telang, Mr. K. R. Pilgankar, Mr. J. N. Dewoolkar, Mr. S. D. Thakur, Mr. V. S. Ranguekar, Mr. N. S. Wagh,

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1905.

At the last meeting Dr. Katrak had moved that the report be recorded.

Mr. D. G. Padhye deprecated the policy of compulsory segregation of small-pox patients enforced by the Health Officer with a stringency which gave rise to a good deal of irritation among the native population of the city. He cited instances showing how children suffering from small-pox had been torn away from their parents. He condemned the rigorous measures adopted by the Health Department against poor gharriwallas, who were not only fined but sent to jail for conveying small-pox patients. Dr. Master said that though segregation of small-pox patients was necessary to a certain extent, the stringency with which it was enforced was not desirable because such a policy was likely to lead people to conceal cases.

Dr. Sukhia said their Health Officer was an excellent pen and made masterly reports, but in point of administration he (Dr. Sukhia) regretted to say that he did not come up to the standard "(Chhat, Chhat)." Members might cry out "Chhat, Chhat" but that was his opinion. The measures adopted by the Health Officer to isolate patients were very defective and harmful to patients themselves. It was not the kind of segregation as understood by medical men. Dr. Sukhia then referred to the police court prosecutions instituted against gharriwallas and others for spreading infection and punishments inflicted on them by the Presidency Magistrates. The Third Presidency Magistrate was discreet and considerate, but the punishments awarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate were mercilessly severe.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin rose on a point of order. He asked if the conduct of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was before them.

The President said that as a reference had been made in the report regarding the Magistrates, he was sorry he could not prevent Dr. Sukhia from making any remarks about them. He, however, hoped that Dr. Sukhia would use his discretion in the matter.

Dr. Sukhia continuing his remarks said that the Municipal Officers were bent upon adopting severe measures. This was evident from the fact that instead of proceeding under the Municipal Act, they proceeded under the Penal Code, which provided for a sentence of imprisonment.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cashinathji said that small-pox had never been considered by Hindus as an infectious disease. Patients suffering from small-pox had been taken to Hindu temples where thousands of people congregated and still they did not spread infection.

Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia said that his gharriwalla was attacked with small-pox and was sent to the Arthur Road Hospital. Though the man turned pale at the sight of the Municipal ambulance and though he had a horror for the hospital, yet when he came out of it quite recovered, he said the treatment at the hospital was excellent. Speaking about the Arthur Road Hospital, Mr. Wadia said it was everything that a hospital ought not to be. It was due to their own fault, because under the Epidemic Diseases Act they were bound to provide for a first class hospital for infectious diseases. They should have a better building than the one they now had. It should be constructed on the best sanitary principles.

The President said the present Building had been constructed on the best sanitary principles.

Dr. Battiwalla said that according to the statistics given in the report, the ten nurses who were employed to attend cases of confinement, did not appear to be doing sufficient work.

Mr. Baptista said the criticisms made by several members would make the matters worse. Such criticisms would tend to encourage people to resist the sanitary measures of the Health Department and to augment their opposition. The measures adopted by the Health Department were necessary for the safety of the community, and therefore he deprecated such criticisms though made in the name of suffering humanity. He knew how an English mother gave up her children for being segregated under similar circumstances, though she loved them as dearly as an Indian mother loved hers. With regard to the punishment awarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for spreading infection, he (the speaker) thought that the Magistrate in question had shown a better appreciation of the danger to which the public were exposed. Even the High Court in reducing the sentence held out a warning that in future such offenders would be severely dealt with.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said the Health Officer had tried to do his duty thoroughly and satisfactorily by the city, but he had not had previous experience of Bombay with regard to small-pox epidemics. Having come from England, he adopted, with the best of motives, measures that would have been adopted under similar circumstances in England. But in this country one had to use a little discretion and suit one's measures to the habits and customs of the people. He must confess that the Health Officer lost sight of this fact. At the initial stage of the epidemic the Health Officer insisted upon the segregation of all patients, even though the medical gentlemen attending them gave assurance that they would segregate their patients in separate rooms. He brought this to the notice of the Health Officer, who at once issued orders to his subordinate officers not to remove such patients. As regarded the Arthur Road Hospital, Sir Bhalchandra said it was considerably improved since the outbreak of plague, and now it was an excellent institution.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said if the Health Officer had refrained from discussing in his report the question of small-pox and the measures adopted to suppress it, so much criticism would not have been passed. As it was Dr. Turner had to thank himself for it. It was quite evident from the debate that the measures adopted by him were harsh and that people were dragged out of their places and taken to the hospital in a way which was really far from humane. He hoped the Health Officer would take a lesson that in Bombay he could not carry out such meaures as easily as in London. Speaking about other diseases, Mr. Wacha said the mortality from plague and small pox had so much absorbed the mind of the Councilors, that that they quite lost sight of the fact that mortality from other causes were also increasing.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said that instead of passing criticisms on the small-pox administration of the city, it would have been better if the Health Officer had suggested some ways and means to lessen the increasing mortality of the city.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

In accordance with a notice of motion Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved: That the Corporation do vote a loyal Address of Welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on their approaching visit to India. (2) That a Committee composed of the President, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. J. MacBain, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Mr. V. N. Mandlick, Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Rao Bahadur Vithaldas K. Vandekar, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Kurtas and Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, be appointed to draft the address and to suggest, in co-operation with the Commissioner and after consultation with Government, if necessary, the manner in which it should be presented. (3) That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the necessary outlay for illuminating the Address and for a suitable casket to contain it and for any other necessary expenses in connection with the Address." Sir Bhalchendra said :—Mr. President the proposition that I have now submitted to you for your approval is a very pleasant and agreeable one, and hardly needs from me any words to recommend it for your acceptance. The long-hoped for event, full of promise and hopes for our future will become an accomplished fact before the year is out and it is in the fitness of things that we the citizens of the 'Urbs prima in India' should adequately rise to the height of the occasion and prove ourselves worthy of the great city of which we are all so proud. India will witness in a few short months the presence amongst us of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and it will be our proud privilege to accord them the very first welcome on their arrival on Indian shores. It is hardly necessary for me to dilate on the utility and importance of such Royal visits. To us Indians the King is but the embodiment of all that is good and noble, and the presence amongst us of our future Emperor cannot but serve to stir our hearts to their inmost depths and call forth feelings of genuine loyalty and affection to the Throne. We Orientals yield to none in our sentiments of loyalty to our Sovereign and the more we are afforded occasions for the display of those sentiments the better it is for the interests of the rulers and the ruled. Besides evoking sentiments of loyalty, such Royal visits serve to bring the members of the Royal family into personal and actual contact with the subject races of India and enable them to acquaint themselves at first hand with our hopes and ambitions, our needs and aspirations. It was such noble sentiments as these that prompted the late Queen Empress of India to send out Her Royal sons, to convey to us her message of sympathy and love. It is a like stroke of genuine statesmanship on the part of our present King-Emperor that prompts him to send out to us Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to intimate to us that India hold no mean corner in his noble heart and engages no small portion of his affections. It is but meet that we too should evince our sentiments in a manner worthy of ourselves and worthy of the Royal family. It is now 30 years since Bombay, as the Gate of India, had the precious and unique privilege of according the very first welcome to the then Prince of Wales and now our King Emperor. Now we are once again afforded a similar opportunity to exercise that highly cherished privilege to welcome amongst us the Prince of Wales.—Our future King Emperor —with his Royal Consort. Such occasions are few and far between, and the more reason, therefore, that we should fully realise the importance of the occasion and perform our part of the duty in a manner which will unmistakably demonstrate the fact that we are no less inspired with sentiments of genuine loyalty to the King-Emperor than those who enjoy the proud privilege of being nearer His Majesty's person and throne. I am therefore confident that you will accord your unanimous approval to the proposition which I have the pleasure to place before you. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the proposition. He said he was quite in agreement with the sentiments expressed by Sir Bhalchundra in moving the proposition. He was sure that the city of Bombay will accord their Highnesses such welcome as will be befitting the dignity and proud position it occupies in India (Applause).

Dr. N. N. Katrak said it was a well-known fact that her late Majesty the Queen-Empress had a great love for India and in order to give practical evidence of her extreme love for this country, she graciously used to send her Royal sons to India to pay personal visits to its different cities and to have personal experience of the teeming millions of this country. Following the noble example set by his mother, His Gracious Magesty the King-Emperor, who had visited India, and whose experience about this country must have proved very useful to him, had now decided to send his son to this country, in order that he might actually see India and its people and get an experience of them which might serve him in the same way as it did his father. It was therefore the duty of the Corporation to testify their appreciation of the noble benefit that they received from the Royal family by giving the Prince of Wales such welcome as would make a lasting impression on his mind. Dr. Katrak thought the Corporation would not have done better than appoint a committee to find out the best means of showing their loyalty to their Royal Highnesses. He hoped the Corporation would rise to the occasion and would give a reception which would remain in the memory of their future Sovereign (Applause).

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia who had also given notice to move a proposition similar to that moved by Sir Bhalchandra, suggested that following be added to Sir Bhalchandra's proposition after the word "Commissioner" in para 2:—What measures should be taken and what amount should be contributed by the Corporation to suitably celebrate in Bombay the auspicious occasion of their Royal Highnesses' arrival in this country and to consider the advisability of having the address sealed as usual and signed by all Municipal Councillors on this unique occasion. Dr. Sukhia said that in order to show that they were all unanimous in showing their loyalty to their Royal Highnesses' all the members must be allowed to sign the address. Another point to which Dr. Sukhia referred was that Bombay claimed to be the first city in India, it had lagged behind cities like Calcutta and Madras. Calcutta had already made a donation of Rs. 25,000 while they in Bombay had done nothing to celebrate the unique event.

The President informed Dr. Sukhia that a separate meeting would be held to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Royal visit.

Dr. Sukhia continuing said it was not advisable to waste time by appointing a separate committee, but that the Committee now proposed by Sir Bhalchandra should be entrusted with the task. He inquired if Sir Bhalchandra would accept the addition proposed by him to his motion.

Sir Bhalchundra having declined to accept the modification suggested by Dr. Sukhia the latter moved it as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Joseph Baptista.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn said it would be infinitely better if the address was voted by an unanimous agreement of the Corporation and that could be done by the President signing it on behalf of the Corporation. Dr. Sukhia said that it should be signed by all members of the Corporation, but he (Mr. Dunn) thought that if it was not signed by some of the members, who were away on account of illness and other causes, and if the Prince were to know from the Secretary that there were seventy-two members of the Corporation, he would naturally conclude from the number of signatures, that the address was not unanimously voted.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the practice followed by the Corporation in this respect was that the president should affix his signature on behalf of the entire Corporation and the Secretary then signed it. The address was then sealed in presence of two or three members of the Standing Committee. With regard to the celebration of the auspicious occasion Mr. Ibrahim said that after the movement had been started by the public just as they had done on the occasion of the Coronation celebration, the Corporation would contribute a certain sum to the funds.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, only three members voting in favour of it.

The original proposition was then voted upon and carried unanimously.

The Coporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In regarded to the scarcity of water at Culveni in Salsette, I beg to state as follows that the public may see at whose door the blame should be laid :—

In January last, a petition signed by Rev. Marshall Baptista and his parishioners of Culveni was forwarded to the President of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette on the question of their water-supply. In February, Mr. Marathe, the Vice-President and Mr. Ferreira Member of the Board, were at Goral on the subject of water-supply to Goral. The inhabitants of Culveni seized this opportunity and waited on Mr. Marathe. Mr. Marathe and Mr. Ferreira accompanied by the petitioners visited the Culveni village. The Vice-President was shown a water hole in a private oart from which the village, from time immemorial, drew its supply. Mr. Marathe promised to help the people, if they sank a trial pit, and found potable water. This the villagers did, and Rev. Baptista communicated this fact to the authorities. At one of the meetings of the Board, Rev. Baptista deputed one of his parishioners, who personally handed to the Vice-President (in the Chair) a fresh petition and on the motion of Mr. Ferreira the request was sanctioned and estimates of the work were called for Mr. Ferreira expressed the hope that no obstacles would be raised, as had been done to his disappointment in regard to the Goral water-supply. Since then Father Baptista sent several reminders to the authorities, but to no purpose Comments are superfluous.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

ARRIVAL OF THE R.I.M.S. HARDINGE

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, which port she left on the 2nd June, and called at Singapore and Rangoon. She brought 110th Maharatta Light Infantry consisting of 8 officers, 11 native officers, 678 non-commissioned officers and men, 70 followers and 2 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Caulfield, Captain J. K. Britten, Captain H. C. Hill, Lieutenant F. M. Heath, Lieutenant L. H. Branson, Lieutenant G. E. P. Davies, Lieutenant O. Barreth and Captain L. F. Stephen, I. M. S.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The Club commenced their monsoon season at Ghat Cooper on Thursday morning, the 22nd instant, with a competition at 200 and 300 yards. Nine members turned out to compete but the Committee expect to see a much larger number out on Thursday morning next.—Owing to their being a difficulty in members getting out on Saturday mornings, the day has been changed to Thursday and the weekly Silver Spoon Competitions will take place on that day unless otherwise notified. This season special prizes have been put in for members who have never won an aggregate in the Club before and this should draw young shots to the competitions.

The following are the scores :—

	Score 200 yards
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols........	32a
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Serge-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols ...	31
Cr Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	29
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	28
Volunteer R S Lilly G I P Ry Vols	24
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols	23
Gunner J Woodall Bo Vol Artillery	22
Corporal A G Powell G I P Ry Vols........	21

a. Winner of Spoon.

	Score 300 yards
Cr-Sergt-Instr in Musketry J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Cr-Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	26
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	26
Sergt-Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	25
Volunteer R S Lilly G I P Ry Vols........	24
Volunteer W C Hoare G I P Ry Vols........	24
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23
Corporal A G Powell G I P Ry Vols........	22
Gunner A G Woodall Bo Vol Artillery........	21

a. Winner of Spoon.

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(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)
H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD APPEARED ON JUNE 5TH.
FOURTH APPEARED ON JUNE 12TH.
FIFTH APPEARED ON JUNE 19TH.
SIXTH WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 26TH.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

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PROGRAMME.
1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing, by ....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by......E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...by Frederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by..................E. W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by ....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by.........E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers ....by H. R. Sargent
By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.
8. Racing as a National Sport......by Frederick Adye.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

WITH reference to Reuter's statement of the announcement made at Home in regard to the Kitchener-Elles case, we understand that the whole of the papers, including a despatch from the Secretary of State, will be issued in Simla this morning. Until those papers reach us we must defer comment, but we heartily welcome Mr. Brodrick's announcement and cannot too strongly express our indignation at the attempts, which have been made on the part of responsible correspondents in Simla, to mislead the Home and Indian Press on the subject, one of these correspondents going so far as to endeavour to show that no friction ever manifested itself in the dealings of Lord Kitchener and Sir Edmond Elles. In India more than in England must military authority be respected and military arms be furthered, even at some sacrifice of civil interests. The matter is of great importance, and the decision arrived, at appears to be upon totally different lines from the arrangement adopted in England. The military correspondent of the "Times" put the matter very pithily, the other day, when he wrote "The present system of military administration in India is vicious in theory and inefficient in practice; it stands condemned by all the history of war, and by all the greatest masters of the art; it represents a public danger and an administrative scandal; it is denounced by almost every soldier in high active command in India, and unless it is promptly changed we shall infallibly condemn our arms to ignominious disaster at the first touch of serious war."

It appears that no orders have yet reached Simla for bringing into force the redistribution announced by Mr. Brodrick of the duties and powers of the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Department. The existing arrangements will, therefore, go on for some little time longer, and it will most probably be next cold season before full effect will be given to the great changes that are sanctioned. It is not difficult, in the light of what has previously found publication in England, to sketch the main features of the scheme which has been adopted by the Home Government. Lord Kitchener becomes in a great measure his own Military Member. He will be responsible only to the Viceroy on all purely military matters. His recommendations, which have hitherto been submitted to the Viceroy's Council, through the Military Department, will now be laid before that body direct. The Military Member will continue to look after the military factories, the supply of arms, ammunition, clothes and other equipment; also the contract and enumeration branches of the Supply and Transport Department, the Indian Marine and the Indian Medical Service. But questions of the administration of the Army will be dealt with direct, the new Chief of the Staff relieving the Commander-in-Chief of part of the excutive duties for which he has hitherto been responsible. It has not yet been definitely announced what becomes of the Military Accounts Department. But it must be supposed that this will ultimately be absorbed in the Finance Department. In any case the scope of the Military Department will be greatly reduced.

According to some people in Simla, the announcement has been received there with the greatest surprise. It appears to them that the Home Government have ordered for India the exact converse of recent ruling for Army control in England. The decision, say they, practically gives Lord Kitchener complete control here, and he has won a victory against the unanimous opinion of the Viceroy's Council. It is understood that General Elles has offered his resignation which Mr. Brodrick has accepted from the 1st October. There will thus be a complete reorganisation of the Military Department which, in future, will be under the direction of a General, not necessarily a soldier, but with a seat in the Council. The real power, however, will be invested in Lord Kitchener who becomes an ordinary member of Council. A strong feeling of sympathy with General Elles prevails in Simla, and he is regarded in some quarters as a victim. His resignation, under the circumstance, was regarded as inevitable. The decision is also in some quarters regarded as a severe blow to the Viceroy. The greatest excitement is said to prevail in military circles but that statement may be liberally discounted.

GOVERNMENT AND DRINK IN INDIA. EARLY in the week the Government of India published a batch of literature on the subject of the Liquor Traffic in this country, which furnishes instructive reading. Foremost came a memorandum by the Hon'ble Sir F. S. P. Lely, who therein sought to show that the spirit of the Abkari policy of the Government of India does not entirely permeate to those who have to carry it out. The writer of the memorandum is an advocate of greater interference with "the poor man and his beer" than would be tolerated in England, but he is actuated by a desire to improve the moral condition of the people, who, he believes, are becoming increasingly addicted to drink. To withhold the supply of liquor altogether would be futile, he admits, whilst to punish drunkenness, as the Marathas did, with flogging, fine or imprisonment would offend against the principles of modern jurisprudence. But he thinks it might be made more clear to the people that Government is on the side of abstinence. He complains that numerous shops exist on frequented high roads, in bazaars, near markets, near mills—veritable traps to catch the weak, the thirsty, the tired, at their most susceptible moments. It is, Sir Philpin adds, no defence to say that these sites have been held for a long time past. The fact remains that they attract by sight and smell many customers who would not enter them if they were not thrust upon their notice. A mill manager, with whom Sir Philpin discussed the subject, told him that some of the workpeople, who are confirmed topers, would go any distance for drink, but most of them when they have money in their pockets, step into the shop close by for the sake of company because one urges the other to do so. So much for men of the towns. Those of the Bhil class will walk ten miles, not only to get liquor, but to save a pie per bottle in the price. To the great majority of travellers on the high roads and persons of settled life, says Sir Philpin, propinquity often makes the difference between drinking and not drinking. It should, in his opinion, be made a standing order that all shops should gradually and considerately, but as soon as possible, be removed to not less than half a mile from places of common resort, such as main thoroughfares, markets, mills, docks and villages. Habitual drinkers, he foresees, would complain and the value of every shop whould fall, but the motive of Government would be warmly appreciated by all the better men of the community.

Another idea put forth by Sir Philpin Lely is that a street or space should be set apart for the liquor market—which would gain a bad repute as the place of drinking—so that a man of respectable caste would not venture to be seen in or near it for fear of exciting remark. "This would be no small advantage in a country where public opinion is the only effective safeguard against the acquirement of vicious habits." This plan might facilitate supervision, but it would also facilitate the evasion of supervision and a combination of liquor-sellers might at times prove a difficult organisation to deal with. Sir Philpin would have another change. According to his experience "shops even for country liquor usually contain a compartment more or less hidden from public view, to which those ashamed to be seen drinking may retire." Thus he thinks an effective deterrent is done away with, and it should be a rule under the license that only one large room should be provided and that without nooks or corners and without means of ingress or egress except in front. As to the Europe liquor shops, Sir Philpin is of opinion that their increase is not everywhere sufficiently watched, and he strongly objects to these also having private rooms and entrances where people may drink unobserved. In short, Sir Philpin would have the Europe shop as prominent as possible, as publicity deters, and the country shop as far as possible, for distance deters. He does not claim that these suggestions are entirely free from objection or would be entirely effective. He claims that they are practicable and even if they failed of their immediate aim, "they would be politically wise as vindicating the motives of Government and showing the people that it had no part or parcel in the perpetuation or spread of an impoverishing and degrading habit.

In the subsequent correspondence the Government of India declines to admit that the ultimate aim of the excise administration is to put down drinking altogether, though they are fully alive to the evil consequences of the habit of drinking to excess and would have it made clear that Government is on the side of abstinence. The Government of India doubt the expediency of a distance limit and of the concentration of shops in a given locality as they consider the result would be to induce persons who resort to the liquor market to drink more than they otherwise would. The Government of India was inclined to agree with Sir Philpin as to the desirability of prohibiting the provision of private drinking rooms. But the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb, on behalf of the Government of Bombay will not have it that Sir P. Lely is right in all he says or sound in all his contentions. He believes that the policy of Government is widely understood and appreciated, and "though there are undoubtedly many people who express the opinion which the Honourable Sir F. Lely considers to be general, they belong "either to the class of prohibitionists, who would be satisfied with nothing less than the entire suppression of all consumption of liquor, or to the large class who have not studied the subject and, in the absence of knowledge, merely report what others say, or lastly to those who may be regarded as in permanent opposition to any action of Government, of whatever nature the action may be." Bombay Government does not approve the distance limit or the proposed concentration, and the Commissioner of Abkari holds that publicity makes for good order and decent management and there would be more likelihood of a liquor-seller encouraging drunkenness if his shop were in an isolated situation. Bombay Government would not interfere with the sale of liquor at fetes; for, says Mr. Lamb, the European community would with reason resent a prohibition of the supply of refreshment at cricket matches and there is no good ground for treating the native community on an altogether different principle Then again the local Government will not agree with the suggestion to do away with private rooms. "If," say they, the policy is to treat country liquor shops as disreputable places, as dens from which every respectable person is to be scared off, then private accommodation should be prohibited. But if it is desired to make them decent, well-conducted places of entertainment . . then the shopkeepers should be permitted and even encouraged to provide comfortable accommodation for those who desire it. There is likely to be less drunkenness if men can have a glass of liquor with their friends than when they are driven, as at present is very generally the case to try and take away liquor in bottles for consumption at home or at organised drinking parties. "Sir P. Lely's contention that natives drink only to get drunk is denied by the Commissioner in Sind as well as by the Abkari Commissioner, and the Government in Council agrees adding that if a reasonable demand for liquor in moderation should be met by a reasonable supply of decent accommodation in which it may be drunk and that it would be a mistake to prohibit in liquor-shops the provision of places in which liquor may be consumed in moderation, in decency and in comfort. The Bombay Government also refuses to attach a stigma to a whole class of persons following a calling which is in itself reputable, to wit that of barmaids., and generally has expressed opinions at variance with those of the Government of India as well as of Sir Philpin Lely. However, upon one point all seem agreed—that the Abkari question is one of vital interest to the welfare of the community, and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the administering officers that Government policy is to discourage drinking and to do all that is possible without undue interference with the liberty of the subject to suppress that degrading and demoralising habit of intoxication.

THE ARMY CONTRACTS SCANDAL. THE present scandal in connection with the Army contracts in South Africa is but an echo of equally grave charges which have cropped up from time to time since the cessation of hostilities. The truth of the whole matter is that the Government, having made inadequate arrangements, found itself pushed hocus pocus into accepting any contract offered, the only qualification being speed in execution. When we discover our mistakes we are all anxious to make amends, and there are few but go to the other extreme and, as was done by the Government, make greater reparation than is necessary. In its haste to cover up its laxness little or no enquiry was made into the standing of the firms appointed as contractors and, such is human nature, it has now been found that a general Honesty Trust found is the flock more goats than sheep. The result in that the Army Contractor has been given a bad name which will stick to him for many years In many cases this is justified, but at the same time the War Office should not be allowed to go scott free. Having acted in haste it repented at leisure and, when peace was proclaimed and the general exodus of the army from South Africa took place, the War Office sought a means of getting out of its liabilities. The inspection, which had at one time been so lax that a scandal on that score became inevitable, suddenly became so strict that nothing could pass as satisfactory, and when errors, of which no doubt there were many, had been rectified fresh faults were found ad infinitum until the contractors were left nothing but to ask permission to be released from their agreements. No doubt it was "smart business" on the part of the W. O. officials, but it places them in an awkward position when the honesty of the Army Contractor is impugned. The fault lies more with the War Office Inspectors than with the contractors, for the latter as business men were entitled to make as much profit as possible, taking advantage of the low standard imposed on goods by those who were responsible for their quality, The question of personal honesty is another matter, but while the contractor is being kicked, it is only fair that the War Office should not get any half pence.

THE following Press Note was issued last evening:—"With reference to a paragraph in the "Bombay Gazette" of 20th instant to the effect that Government has sanctioned the construction of two overbridges across the Queen's Road section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, that one of these is to be at Chaupati and the other—a more ornate structure—north of the Railway head-quarters offices and Church Gate Station, and that the foundations will not be put in until after the rains, Government consider it desirable to state that no orders beyond those already made public have been passed in respect of such overbridges." It will be observed that this is in no way a contradiction of our statement.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY RIVAZ will leave Europe for India by the s s Arabia about the 15th September.

IT is feared that the outturn of Indigo this year will be even smaller than that of 1904.

COLONEL MCMAHON, is expected to reach Simla on return from Seistan on the 26th instant, He will afterwards proceed on fifteen months' leave.

A LECTURE on "Cavalry, Past and Present," will be delivered at the United Service Institution, Simla, on the 29th instant by Lieutenant-Colonel Western, A A G, 1st Division.

THE running of goods trains from Quetta on the railway to Nushki is now feasible. The line seems to have been so well built that the gradients are comparatively easy.

AT the camp of exercise south of Delhi in December, efforts will be made to work the Divisions and Brigades as far as possible by means of the Staff which would be alloted to them on mobilisation.

ON return from privilege leave home, Mr. Morris will resume the appointment of Deputy Secretary to to the Home Department on the 3rd July. Mr. Brunyate then joins the Finance Department as Deputy Secretary, vice Mr. Mant.

MEERUT District has the unenviable distinction of being the only district in the United Provinces where the plague deaths during the week ending the 10th June reached a hundred. It reported 73 seizures and 105 deaths.

THE thirtieth report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (the Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ld.) presented to the shareholders at Tokio on May 26, at the half-yearly meeting showed that the gross profits for the half-year amounted to 3,870.434—042 yen out of which was paid 2,384,772—235 yen leaving a balance of 2,459,925—676 yen, including 974,263—869 yen brought forward from the last amount, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent with a special dividend of 2 per cent. This absorbs 1,320,000 yen and after 71,358—110 had been paid as Directors and Auditors fees leaves 74,283 yen to be added to the Reserve fund, raising it to 2,133, 338 yen and 994,284 yen to be carried to the next account.

THE number of cooly arrivals in Ceylon in April was 22,000, an exceptionally large number. The number last year for the same period was 5,199; 22,000 in April has not been reached since 1900, when the number was 26,909. The figures for May are not yet made public, but they will be large. The coolies have been coming at the rate of over 8,000 per day for the first week in June, On the first instant, the Kola brought in 758, while the next day no less than 1,383 were landed in Colombo from two steamer. There were 776 on the 3rd instant, 772 on the 4th instant, 1,128 on the 5th, 533 on the 6th and 580 on the 7th instant, making a total of 5,900 for seven days.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 20th was 729, giving a death-rate of 48·85 per annum per thousand as against 35·85, the corresponding period of last year, and 44·77 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 59 died from fevers; 136, plague; 11, small-pox; 215, measles; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 51, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 159 affections of the respiratory organs; 49, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 41, still-born; 84, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 329; Hindu low caste, 117; Musalman, 160; Parsee, 25; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 5; European, 7; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 353 as against 338 the corresponding period of last year, and 365 the average over the past five years.

SUNDRY NOVELS AND BOOKS.

THE SUNLESS CITY by J. E. Preston Muddock (George Bell and Sons) is the ridi[illegible] of an absurd man who proved the sincerity of [illegible] that the centre of the earth was by no means the burning volcano it is supposed to be, but that it was a habitable region, with rivers and seas and land and rocks and lakes like its upper crust, only reversed. He built a special water-tight boat of the latest scientific cut, electrically driven, lighted and provisioned it with food, air and ballast and committed himself in it to the mercy of the waters of an apparently bottomless lake—Avernus—that he had discovered in his wanderings through the Rocky Mountains. Then follows the most curious adventure when he sank through the earth and navigated its internal crannies finding the most crazy nation in the depths and finally, when he escaped from these people, coming out again to the surface of the green earth to his own intense delight. This joy was dissipated cruelly when he found that no one believed in his statements, not even the members of the learned societies to further whose research aims he had made his wild and eccentric expedition. The story is very good fooling and the fun of the situations consistently developed.

THE FATE OF FELIX by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan (John Long). Those who rejoice in the reward for good deeds being meted out even in our apparently unjust world will like this book. The sentiments are admirable, though there are a certain number of persons who commit crimes either because they are cranks, while respectable members of society, or because they are irredeemably bad, and escaped convicts besides. The hero is a most excellent young man quite worthy of the good and beautiful heroine, indeed, he is on a higher plane even than she is. His charitable deed in helping a young convict to escape bore fruit when Felix himself was in dire danger of spending the rest of his life in undeserved misery, for the convict having become a fairly happy and free sailor, came back to England and made Felix a communication that changed his trouble into joy and saved him and his wife from the living grave of separation which they had faced as the only correct solution of the dilemma that the discovery of a first living wife—whom Felix believed dead and buried—placed the happy young couple in. The story begins with several foreshadowings of plots, but they mostly fizzle out except the main one of the living and concealed wife of the angelic here.

MARIAN SAX by Madame Albanesi (George Bell and Sons). Here we have a story where a pleasant villain makes his appearance at an early stage, with a design that is incompatible with the circumstances of his life, He has a wife of whom he is tired, and wants to secure another whose wealth and position would enable him to satisfy his ambition—and this is not slight. He seems to get all that he wants in an uncanny way. After an interview in which he has made his wife agree to divorce him, she disappears, and it is presently concluded that she fell into the river and was drowned, Hubert Dane was absolutely heartless and did not for a moment regret the accident. It happened just at the right moment for his designs. No one had known that the lady who was drowned was his wife, for she had changed her name long before when he left her, and he did not feel that he was called upon to make any statement acknowledging her as his wife. So he went on with his wooing of Eva Durham who loved him and they were engaged. Almost immediately after he accidentally comes upon the information that his wife, if she lived, was heiress to two hundred thousand pounds, and his sordid soul regrets her death in vain. Chance brings in his way an actress who had taken the maiden name of his wife as her stage cognomen, and Dane is tempted to ask her to personate the heiress. This the girl agrees to do, as she wants to be rich and marry her lover, and the lawyers find no difficulty in believing the story and handing over the money, Hubert Dane still carefully keeping to himself the fact that he had been the husband of the real Marian Sax. Once he secured the greater part of the fortune from the actress who simply handed it over to him, he repented of his engagement to Eva Durham, for he had fallen in love with her cousin whom he easily persuades to run away with him without any explanation to Eva or any one else. Hubert Dane is an utter scoundrel, and when the number two villain, to marry whom Alice Miles had yielded to the temptation of personating Marian Sax, threatens him with exposure, he calmly proves his identity as the husband of the dead heiress and his luck does not forsake him, for he is acknowledged as the legal heir to her money. He does not care about losing his character as long as he is rich. There are two most objectionable villains in this story. Neither of them has the least gleam of goodness in his character. The nicest woman in the book is Hubert's wife who was drowned, and she had not a chance of happiness from first to last. It is a disappointing tale.

IN OLD NEW YORK, by Wilson Barrett and Elwyn Barron (George Bell and Sons). This is an interesting story of the old days when New York was ruled by a Governor from England, long before the war of Independence. The heroine is Luya Vanbergen, daughter of a Dutch merchant, whose shrewd commonsense and business capacity makes him a man of mark in the town. Wallace Waring, the hero, was the son of an English barrister who had settled in New York. He had been educated in England and had made the grand tour, which in those days was a necessary rounding off to a young man's education, before coming to America to reside with his father. Wallace fell in love with Luya, to the disgust of the elder Waring, who did not consider a merchant's daughter fit to mate with his son. The rough ways through which the two young people pursue the flame of their affection are many and devious, Wallace Waring misunderstood not only his lady love, but others, and as these were the impulsive days of duelling he had many gallant encounters to go through. Luya is a faithful and devoted soul, but spirited, and while she keeps her lover at bay because of her pride she dares greatly to uphold her father's position and succeeds admirably. She has a second and most unselfish lover in a cousin, who was her father's ward. His noble and self sacrificing disposition should make him the hero, but for the picturesque character of young Waring. The story is well worth reading. Both authors have blended their work admirably and contrive to reproduce the ways and work of a long past period, and to people it with a group of interesting and human characters. Mr. Vanbergen is delightful, as wise as he is good-hearted, and the best-drawn person in the book.

Mr. J. W. Coombes, of the Reformatory, Chingleput, has published NOTES ON HAND WEAVING in illustrated pamphlet form. He shows that the excellence of the outturn of cloth depends largely on the character of the warp, and gives suggestions for its proper arrangement. He discusses the different methods in use, the native method, warping with leases, mill warping and beaming, sectional warping and hank-sizing, the beam-warper and the slasher-sizing machine. The object and process of sizing is explained and recipes given for the best mixture. The preparation of the weft, on the different systems adopted in hand-weaving, is next described, and the formation of the hand-loom with its various parts, the forming of borders to cloth, and the use of "temples," or guards to prevent the selvage ends from being broken. Instructions for the management of fly-shuttle looms conclude this useful pamphlet.

A reprint is published of GREENLAW'S MASONIC LECTURES (Higginbotham, Madras) bound in cloth and boards consisting of twelve short, and eight long lectures on every subject that can specially interest masons, with nine extra addresses on the different Masonic degrees, on the Knights, on the Orders and on the Masonic jewels with a concluding lecture, all having been delivered by Colonel A. J. Greenlaw in Lodge during his District Grand Masterships in different part of the world.

THE "PARSI" one of the two Bombay illustrated Monthlies has sections devoted to a survey of the events of the month, at home and abroad, to Literary criticisms, to ladies, to the Parsi Panchayat, to Karachi, to the Parsi Religion and to other purely Parsi topics, ancient and modern. The illustrations are not so numerous as usual, but they are well selected. The Dharamsala earthquake, the fire at the Bishop Cotton School in Simla and many other like subjects being utilised for this issue.

N BUDGET.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE KITCHENER DIFFICULTY.

MILITARY REFORMS.

GROWTH OF ANGLO-INDIAN TRADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 21.

During the discussion on the Indian Budget, Mr. Brodrick said the Home Government had formulated a scheme whereby the Commander-in-Chief in India will be directly responsible to the Viceroy on all purely military matters and another official, not necessarily military, will be responsible for supply and transport.

Mr. Brodrick, in introducing the Indian Budget lamented the great mortality from plague in India and the indifference of the natives as to precautions.

He sketched the relief measures for the sufferers by the earthquake and said he was convinced the prosperity of India was now placed on a stable foundation.

The exports from Great Britain to India were constantly growing and equalled, in 1904, the British exports to Australia, Canada and South Africa combined.

The trade of India was such that it was entitled to claim a first place after Great Britain in all discussions on Imperial trade.

Railways were adding wealth to the Government and prosperity to the people.

He reviewed the scheme of defence of India and the Kitchener difficulty. To neglect preparations for mobilization was, he said, entirely a faulty policy.

The ten millions which Government provisionally sanctioned comprised new Artillery. The expenditure was large, but the need was pressing.

Mr. Brodrick explained the decision about Lord Kitchener and stated the Government came to the conclusion that the position of the Commander-in-Chief in India had become anomalous.

The Commander-in-Chief will be responsible to the Viceroy except for supply and material. The functions of the Military Supply Department will be limited to the control of Army contracts, purchase of stores, ordnance, remounts and management of manufacture and department of Medical Service and Marine. It is proposed to give Lord Kitchener a Chief of the Staff who will deal with the question of mobilization.

He concluded by stating that the time had come for a definite step forward in the railway policy.

He would like to double the present rate of construction and he hopedto bring capital from the West to run in double harness with cheap labour in the East.

LONDON, June 22.

Sir H. Fowler, addressing the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, said that while congratulating the Secretary of State for India on his satisfactory and encouraging financial statement he questioned the justification for the enormous increase in the military expenditure.

India, he said, was never less liable to a foreign invasion than now.

Lord George Hamilton said that he rejoiced that there was no change in the fiscal views of the Indian Government. He considered the forward policy was justified and would like to see the post of the Commander-in-Chief in India abolished and Lord Kitchener made Minister of War in India with a seat in the Viceregal Council.

Mr. Haldane entirely approved Lord Curzon's administration.

Mr. J. Cathcart Wason moved a resolution to the effect that the system of periodical Parliamentary enquiries into the administration of India be revived.

Sir M. M. Bhownagree complained against the treatment received by the Indians in South Africa and said that it was the duty of the Indian Government to retaliate if the Imperial intervention regarding it was ineffective. He welcomed the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India which, he said, would be bound to do good and he hoped it will be made the occasion to confer some boon on India.

Mr. Brodrick, in the course of his reply to the debate, denied that Sir L. Dane's mission to Kabul was a failure. He had renewed the Agreements of the late Amir Abdur Rahman and secured a thoroughly friendly understanding with the present Amir with regard to several subsidiary points His Majesty's Government had every reason to be satisfied with Sir L. Dane's negotiations and the Amir's attitude.

Regarding the Indians in the Transvaal, Mr. Brodrick said that he sympathised largely with the views expressed by many of the members of the House. It was his duty, as well as his desire, to secure to the Indians in the Colonies the fullest opportunities for peaceful employment, but no power could compel the self-governing Colonies to do so. We could only, he said, bring the best pressure we could to bear on the matter. He added that Mr. Lyttelton, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had taken care that no privileges which were existing during the old regime in the Transvaal should be taken away, but it was impossible to prescribe to the self-governing Colonies, the terms upon which they should admit as citizens those whom they thought to be undesirable.

The resolution was rejected by 116 votes against 65.

The Budget was approved by the House.

The Amir of Kabul is reported to have recently collected his land revenue in advance for three months, thus securing six months' revenue in one collection. The reason assigned is that special expenditure has to be met in connection with the expansion of the regular army.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Russian Plenipotentiary.

JAPANESE LAND OPERATIONS.

POONA, June 22.

M. Nelidoff has been definitely chosen as Russian plenipotentiary at the peace meeting.

Reuter (Tokio) says it is officially announced that a Japanese detachment in Northern Korea completely occupied Kangsong on Tuesday. A few thousand Russians with artillery retired towards Siusong, twelve miles northward.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Disturbances at Lodz.

COSSACKS FIRE UPON THE MOB.

Reuter wires from Lodz that a great workmen's demonstration has been held there to protest against the brutality of the Cossacks.

Some fifty thousand demonstrators paraded the streets hooting and crying down with the despotism, when suddenly Cossaks and Dragoons rushed out of the side streets, fired volleys and dispersed the crowd of which eighteen were killed and a hundred wounded.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The Dnieper Stops a German Steamer.

Reuter (Sydney) wires that the Russian cruiser Dnieper stopped the German steamer Prinz Sigismund north of Luzon, on the 1st instant, examined her papers and allowed her to proceed.

THE LOSS OF THE SUBMARINE OFF PLYMOUTH.

The Court Martial.

The Court Martial on the loss of the Submarine Boat A 8, which foundered off Plymouth, finds that the accident happened through an unexplained alteration in the buoyancy.

The Court regretted that the commanding officer did not stop his engine sooner, but the officers and survivors are acquitted and exonerated.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

Result of the Race.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup.

Zinfandal	1
Maximum	2
Throwaway	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 21.

Warwickshire has beaten Oxford University by eight wickets at Oxford.

Leicester has beaten Hants by an innings and 92 runs.

Northampton has beaten Derbyshire by 23 runs.

The Australians have scored 231 runs, playing Dublin University at Dublin.

The following is the County Championship table up-to-date :—

	P	W	L	D	Pts	Percentage
Lancashire	9	8	0	1	8	100·00
Sussex	11	7	2	2	5	55·55
Yorkshire	11	7	2	2	5	55·55
Surrey	10	5	2	3	3	42·85
Leicestershire	8	3	2	3	1	20·00
Notts	8	4	3	1	1	14·28
Middlesex	6	3	3	0	0	00·00
Gloucestershire	6	2	3	1	−1	−20·00
Northamptonshire	5	1	2	2	−1	−33·33
Hampshire	7	1	3	3	−3	−50·00
Kent	4	1	3	0	−2	−50·00
Somerset	7	1	4	2	−3	−60·00
Derbyshire	7	1	5	1	−4	−63·66
Essex	7	1	6	0	−5	−71·42
Warwickshire	7	0	2	5	−2	−100·00
Worcestershire	5	0	3	2	−3	−100·00

A WEDDING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 22.

A smart society wedding took place this afternoon at Christ Church when Miss Tandy, who was given away by her brother Captain Tandy R.E., was married to Mr. R. A. Mant, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department. The Bishop of Lahore officiated and the service was fully choral. Mr. Nathan, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, was best man and the bride was attended by two little pages in blue satin and by Miss Osborne who was the sole bridesmaid. The numerous guests were entertained after the wedding at Rookwood, kindly lent by General and Mrs. Beresford, Lovett, and the usual bridal toast was proposed by General Beresford Lovett, The young couple were presented with a very large number of wedding presents and received a great send off when they left for Narkanda in the evening in a carriage lent by the Viceroy.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

Lieutenant A. D. Walker R. E. Assistant Engineer is posted to North-Western Railway.

Mr. E. I. Shadbolt is confirmed in his appointment of Director of Railway Construction.

PROMOTION OF INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Dr. Stubbs, the English sugar expert, having expressed his inability to come to India, the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association have written to him asking him whether he can give the name of a suitable substitute.

INDIAN TEA INTERESTS.

PRESENTATION TO MR. BUCKINGHAM.

The fund which was opened to present a testimonial to Mr. Jas. Buckingham, C. I. E., in recognition of his services to the Indian tea industry has been closed. The subscriptions aggregate £1,100, which sum will be presented to him at the annual Assam dinner to be held in London on the 28th instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STORES SCANDAL.

Motion for Vote of Censure.

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour announced that he intended to appoint a Royal Commission to continue the Stores scandal investigation.

The Opposition then gave notice of a motion for a Vote of Censure on the conduct of the Government in the same connection.

[The direct result of the report of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Butler's Commission on the Disposal of Military Stores on the conclusion of the South African War has been the suspension of two officers from the colonels' list of the Army Service Corps and several other officers of more junior rank. It is understood that the suspensions, pending further inquiry, will be extended to certain officers in the audit and pay department of the same Corps. If the report and evidence are published unabridged, the disclosures will be found to be of a most sensational character, and will vindicate the action of the Press in giving publicity to the extraordinary stories which were in circulation in South Africa. The present report only deals with five or six cases, but the total sum involved in the disposal of war stores is said to be between six and seven millions of public money. It would appear that, when the war was over, no effort was made to commute purchases and transport charters in such a business-like manner as to cause the public a minimum of loss. Transports were freighted and the stores actually delivered at the up-country bases with all the accumulations of charter hire, sea and rail freight, landing and harbour dues, &c,, to be sold by auction at an absurd figure. The case of the jam is fresh in our minds, since the colonial import charges alone, claimed immediately when the sale by auction had been effected, were a third of the original price of this special consignment, and three times as much as the Government realized for the goods after the local agents had refunded a quarter of the price on account of the short weight in the jam tins. The Butler Commission has also dealt with the forage sale case, which was sufficiently ventilated in the public interest, to ensure its coming before a Commission. Certain evidence dealing with this particular case appears as an appendix to the Butler report.]

CALCUTTA NEWS.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Sir Francis Maclean has been compelled under medical advice to take a holiday and left Calcutta for Darjeeling yesterday.

Subscriptions are being raised in several districts in Bengal, in aid of the Kangra Valley Earthquake Relief Fund.

With reference to the statement that a despatch from the Secretary of State, sanctioning the partition of Bengal is now on its way to this country, a telegram has been received in Calcutta, intimating that a monster memorial is being organized in Eastern Bengal against the measure.

The stern wheel steamer Promilla belonging to Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., while at anchor off the sands in the vicinity of the Ganges Jute Mills, Sibpur, was caught in the storm which passed over Calcutta on Saturday, capsized and sunk. The crew were picked up by a steam-launch. The sunken vessel has since been successfully raised by the Harbour Masters' Department and landed on the opposite bank.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA, June 22.

The annual cricket match of one day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Nizam Cricket Club, chiefly composed of local Mahomedans, was played on the Gymkhana ground to-day, and resulted in a win to the Gymkhana by 24 runs. As time was left the Gymkhana went in for a second venture and made a better stand notching 248 runs. The following are the scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Carnegy, b Abdul Kader	21	did not bat	0
Lieut Airy, b Mahomed	6	run out	70
Capt Rutter, c Mahomed, b Usuff	0	c Gul Mahomed, b Nizamudin	9
Maj Leslie, l-b-w, b Mahomed	18	b Mahomed	10
Lieut Tillard, c and b Abdul Kadur	7	c and b Gulmahomed	46
Lieut Ling, l-b-w, Mahomed	8	b Nizamudin	13
Capt Clarke, c and b Nizamudin	9	not out	31
Capt Rose, b Nizamudin	21	b Abdul Kadur	11
Lieut Hartley, c Ebrahim, b Nizamudin	[illegible]	c and b Abdul Kadur	0
Lieut Lyon, b Mahomed	9	b Palskhan	21
Col Stevens, not out	0	b Nizamudin	17
Extras	13	Extras	20
Total	119	Total	218

NIZAM CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.

Nizamudin, b Ling	5
Gulmahomed, c Clarke, b Ling	9
Abdul Kadur, b Ling	11
Usuff, b Ling	42
Sher Khan, b Ling	0
Ebrahim, b Ling	0
Abdul Kar. (senior), b Ling	3
Rahomed, b Airy	5
Abdul Rahim, not out	5
Shaik Ahmed, c Stevens, b Ling	4
Pala Khan, b Ling	1
Extras	10
Total	95

A CLERK SUES GOVERNMENT.

CALCUTTA, June 22.

At the High Court on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Harington, application was made on behalf of Mr. Voss for leave to file a plaint against the Secretary of State for India for the recovery of Rs. 9,605. Counsel said that in April, 1872, plaintiff contracted with the Government of India for service under them as a clerk in the Foreign Office. It was agreed that he should not be dismissed arbitrarily or otherwise than for good cause, in accordance with the rules and regulations of Government on the subject. In January, 1900, plaintiff's salary, which had been raised from time to time, was Rs. 150. Having served over 25 years he was entitled, on the termination of his service, to a pension at the rate of half that amount. Plaintiff alleged that his services were dispensed with wrongfully and illegally and without just cause. He claimed to be entitled to his salary from the 10th January, 1900, to 10th May, 1905 but was willing to accept his pension at the rate mentioned from the 10th January, 1900, to the 10th May, 1905. The plaint was admitted and a written statement was filed.

MANDALAY PALACE TO BE RESTORED.

RANGOON, June 22.

The work of rehabilitating the spire of Mandalay palace will soon be taken in hand. The estimate sanctioned is Rs. 55,771. This is the outcome of the Bill passed by Lord Curzon's Government for the preservation of ancient monuments and objects of archæological, historical, or artistic interest.

As one aspect of the Bill points to the recovery of buildings from a profane or sacrilegious use and their restitution either to the faith of their founders or at least to safe custody as protected monuments, the public offices, private residents, Church and Club received notice to remove from the gilded throne-room of the Burmese sovereigns after Lord Curzon's visit to Mandalay palace, and the buildings have been undergoing repairs at a cost of over a lakh of rupees.

SIMLA NEWS.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The German Emperor has sent out a wreath to be presented on parade at Lucknow to the Royal Regiment of Dragoons of which his Majesty is Colonel in Chief.

Sir Charles Rivaz is booked to sail in the steamer Arabia leaving Marseilles on the 15th of September for India.

Lord Kitchener will be the guest of the Indian Cavalry at dinner here next Tuesday.

Colonel Western, Assistant Adjutant-General lectures on "Cavalry past and present" before the United Service Institute here next Thursday.

I regret to hear that Mr. Lewis, the Principal of Bishop Cotton's School, is in hospital here with erysipelas.

Rai Bahadur is also upon the sick list here.

A rumour is gaining ground here that the Punjab Government's summer headquarters are likely to be transferred from Simla to Dalhousie. But there is no truth in the report, which has found publication to the effect that arrangements are already being made for a move to Dalhousie next summer with a Camp Office.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The plague-mortality continues to drop in a most remarkable manner. Last week there were only 4,883 deaths in the whole of India, Punjab reporting 3,389, the United Provinces 396; Rajputana 285, Bengal 289, Bombay presidency 390, Madras presidency 6, Burma 82 and Mysore 23. Central India and Central Provinces including Berar are now clear.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General Woon, Commanding Abbottabad Brigade, will officiate in command of Rawalpindi Division, while General Wodehouse commands the Western Command.

Lieut. Baldwin, South Lancashire regiment is posted to Northern Command on appointment to Indian Army and will be attached to the 1st Gurkhas.

The death is reported of Lieutenant R. Ridgeway, 21st Punjabis, at Landour on 19th instant from enteric fever.

No. 1 Company, Sappers and Miners, under Captain Charteris, which has just passed through Simla en route to the Kulu Valley, will be solely employed on repairing bridges damaged or destroyed by the earthquake. The Sappers will in the first place direct their attention to the Duff Dunbar suspension bridge over the Beas. This structure was formed on eight steel cables, nine inches in circumference, four on each side of the towers, from which the cables were stretched. It was wrecked on the 4th April, and the cables fell into the bed of the stream, where they now lie submerged and partially covered by the 'debris' and boulders. The raising of them is quite beyond the efforts of unskilled labour, their weight being very great; and the full ingenuity of the Sappers will have to be exercised in order to recover them and replace them in position. It will certainly be the work of several weeks, as the Beas is now in flood.

Arrival, June 22.

Major H. C. B. Daun, 110th Maharattas L. I., on leave from Ahmedabad.

Departure, June 22.

Major R. L. Clarke, R. G. A., on duty to England.

OVERBRIDGES ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the various editorials, proceedings of public bodies, and letters that have appeared from time to time, on the vexed question of the overbridges, and the continuation of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, south of Grant Road. It appears to me that all this controversy is a waste of valuable time seeing the unhealthy state of Bombay. The Government are quite right in insisting upon two overbridges being built, and letting the railways run up to Colaba as at present. The proposed Marine promenade from the Colaba Old Lighthouse to Malabar Point should have been built years ago. I dare say it will come along with flying machines, electric traction, bioscopic-gramapones, and the hundred and one inventions to add to the joys and miseries of our modern civilisation. I am anxiously looking out for the "Port Trust Railway," passing in this direction and will stop the nuisance of the salt cart traffic that daily passes this way to Dadar and Bombay. Traders will be compelled to use the new railway for their salt from Kurla to Sewri. Were this railway continued to Colaba, and the Tramway, that ends at Parel Chawl Road, continued through Parel Government Gate Road, Bhoiwada, Wadala, Matunga, Sion, Dharavi, Mahim, Worlee, and on to Jacob's Circle, via the Vellard and Clerk Road, there would be no need of an overhead line, tube or underground railway to complete the circle, and so help the masses of the Native population to live out in the suburbs of Bombay.—Yours, &c.

MATUNGAWALLA.

P. S.—I would further advocate the open drain system in preference to the house connection system, for a large tropical city like Bombay. The latter works beautifully including the "Lifts," but one is apt to get a good dose of fever. From what I can make out of the "Shannon River" now under construction at Worlee, it does not go far enough South to take off storm and subsoil water and runs in the opposite direction of the truelevel of the Island which must be North and South. Being a layman, I may be wrong, but this is what occurred to me when I saw this new channel, intended to tap the water-logged state of Bombay the Beautiful. I also think in concluding this rather long P. S. that the Worlee Pumping Station would have been better at Colaba Point.

M.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the Bombay Hunt was held at the Gymkhana on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. H. E. E. Proctor occupied the chair, and there was a representative gathering of members of the Hunt present.

The report of the Hunt Committee which showed that, under Mr. J. A. Lord's Mastership, hounds had been out 30 times in the past season (excluding byedays) and had accounted for 15½ brace of jackals and which referred to the great loss sustained by the Hunt by the death in the hunting field of Mr. G. K. Remington (one of the members of the Hunt Committee) was adopted and the accounts for the past season showing a credit balance of Rs. 797-5-3 were passed.

It was unanimously resolved that a pack of hounds should be purchased for next season and Mr. J.C.G Bowen then proposed and Mr J. St. J. Graham seconded a resolution which was duly passed that Messrs J. L. Symons, H. E. E. Proctor, Cecil Gray, D. N. Graham, J. H. Symington, R. W. Harter and Captain Mayor, R. E., be elected members of the Hunt Committee and Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Honorary Secretary for the ensuing season and the Committee were empowered to appoint a Master and make all necessary arrangements for the purchase and shipment of hounds.

The Chairman proposed and it was carried with acclamation that the hearty thanks of the Hunt were due to Mr. J. A. Lord for the able and successful way in which he had hunted the hounds in the past season.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Allan L. S. Roberts, the honorary auditor and to the Chairman conluded the proceedings.

Mr. J. H. Symington is at present in England and it is hoped that the Committee will have the benefit of his assistance and possibly also that of Mr. J. A. Lord's in selecting the pack for next season.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Sir Frederic Lely, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I. C. S., has been permitted to resign his Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 4th May, 1905. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to record his sense of the loss sustained by the Presidency in the retirement of Sir Frederic Lely after an honourable Indian career of more than 35 years. By his steady industry, his zeal for the amelioration of the condition of the people committed to his charge and his ever ready sympathy with them Sir Frederic Lely won the affection and confidence of those among whom he lived and set a valuable example to all employed in the service of the crown.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Kennedy to be Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

Mr. R. Phillips is to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. K. A. Reinold, deceased.

Major R. P. C. Schneider, 112th Infantry is to be a Special Magistrate and is within the limits of the Island of Perim.

Major Schneider is also to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. J. Sanders Slator, B. A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law is to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay vice Mr. J. Sanders Slater, B. A. (Cantab.) Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Mr. A. K. Donald, Barrister-at-Law, is to act as Second Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. Kemp, pending further orders.

Mr. T. S Greenaway, Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for two months furlough.

Mr. L. H. Spence is to be Assistant Inspector-General of Police during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, or pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Wilson is to act as Superintendent of Police, Southern Maratha Railway, vice Mr. Spence, pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to be Assistant o the Collector of Ratnagiri.

Mr. W. Greer, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 15th June, 1905.

Captain R. W. Anthony, M. B., I. M. S., on relief, is to act as Superintendent of Matheran and ex-officio Assistant Collector in the Kolaba District vice Major T. Jackson, M. B., I. M. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Reverend James Johnstone Wright has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India, a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Church of Scotland, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for permanent employment in Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F. R. C. S., I. M. S., is to act as Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties as Professor of Surgery and Clinical and Operative Surgery in the College.

Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., is to act as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.D. (Dur.), I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-three days.

Mr. C. Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. W. Watson is to be Fifth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr. C. D. Sharman deceased.

Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, M. D., D. P. H., I. M. S., is to hold charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Nasik, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain T. S. Novis, I. M. S., pending further orders.

The following appointments are made during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock M.D., I.M.S., or pending further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Quicke, F. R. C. S. (Eng.), I M S., to act as Senior Medical Officer J J Hospital, in addition to his own duties as Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital and Captain T S Novis, I M S to act as Obstetric Physician, J. J. Hospital, and in charge Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals.

Major T. Jackson, I. M. S., is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Assistant Engineer, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, vice Mr. H. C. R. John, Executive Engineer.

Mr. E. M. Proes, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik District, vice Mr. Williams.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ROYAL ARTILLERY vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Telegraph would be outclassed by the Royal Artillery from Colaba when they were pitted against each other in connection with the Harwood League, and this was amply realized last evening on the Cooperage. The gathering, which was fairly large, consisted chiefly of the military element. From the start it was evident that the Telegraph had not the remotest chance of winning. Rush after rush was made by the Gunners into the Civilians' territory, and before half time no less than four goals were annexed by the Colabaites. This made matters look rather gloomy for the Civil team who were outclassed on every point. The second half still continued in favour of the Gunners who were not long in annexing their fifth goal. "Five goals to love" was rather severe on the Telegraph, but notwithstanding they did their utmost and made a game defence, but failed to score and the match ended as follows :—

R. A. (Colaba)	5 Goals
Government Telegraph	Nil

The game to-morrow will be between the Rovers and the Yorkshire Regiment.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN BOMBAY.

In connection with the case of illicit distillation published in our issue of yesterday a correspondent writes as follows :—The Magistrate remarked that he believed this was the first case of its kind detected in Bombay. This, however, is not quite correct, as in November 1890, Mr. W. R. Maidment, then Inspector on special duty in the Island of Bombay, detected a very much larger and more important case of illicit distillation from dates in Parel Poi Bhaw. in which the accused persons were three Parsees. This case was detected by Mr. Maidment after two months' watching and successfully prosecuted by him with the following result:—The chief accused was fined Rs. 500 and the other two Rs. 250 each. The still in this case was a large worm still built-up in brick and chunam in a room in a chawl in Parel, where the Parsee family had a 2nd class foreign retail liquor shop. The parties appealed to the High Court and as the principal accused confessed that he himself was guilty, the fines against the others were remitted and the principal accused had to pay his fine of Rs. 500. The case was a very important one, and its detection brought great credit to Mr. Maidment who had been specially deputed on special duty in Bombay from the districts.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

The Last Court.

COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

A CHAPTER ON HATS.

LONDON, June 2.

This year's fashions are stamped with the desire for comfort without in any way deteriorating from the beauty and this is noticeable in dresses for all purposes from mourning to Court gowns. Seldom has there been a more gorgeous sight than the last Court at Buckingham Palace. Rare old lace and exquisite modern embroideries were seen side by side on many of the most successful gowns, while the display of diamonds was magnificent. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, wore a beautiful gown of rich white satin, elaborately embroidered with silver and draped with very fine lace. The train of gold tissue, very tastefully arranged with ivory-white net, showered with silver sequins. The Countess of Pembroke's picture gown was of soft black satin, the swathed bodice finished with a berth of deep cream lace, and trimmed with silver embroideries. The satin skirt very full, and the train of black Chantilly lace, coming from both shoulders and arranged over a lining of silver-spangled net, ruffled and ruched with chiffon. The Countess of Strathmore wore a strikingly handsome Court train of antique brocade trimmed with roses over a dress of softest black satin mousseline, arranged with chiffon and very fine old lace. The Countess of Airlie's toilette was entirely of black satin duchesse, the skirt trimmed with jet embroideries and a centre panel of chiffon. The train, which came from the left shoulder, and was caught at the waist, was trimmed with jet embroidery in the form of stars, and lined with black chiffon. The Countess of Airlie presented her daughter, Lady Edith Ogilvy, and her niece, the Hon. Joan Mitford. Both these debutantes wore exactly similar presentation toilettes, the gowns being of white spotted net, with a lattice-work of white satin bebe ribbon and a trimming of satin ribbon bows, while the trains were of white soft satin, draped with chiffon. The Countess Pappenheim was attired in a dainty Princess robe of pale blue satin, embroidered in a fern design, carried out in silver and crystals and her train of pale blue chiffon velvet from the shoulders, was lined with soft blue satin, and draped with old lace. The Duchess of Buccleuch, on account of her mourning, did not attend but her daughter-in-law, Lady Herbert Scott, was presented on her marriage, attired in a beautiful gown of pearl white Venetian satin, made quite simply with a plain, full skirt. The bodice was arranged with draperies and sleeves of fine real lace, while the train was of white silk, showered with silver paillettes and lined with soft white chiffon. With this gown she wore a diamond and pearl tiara and a diamond necklace. Lady Mary Bowes-Lyon attended the Court in a very picturesque and lovely gown of tulip green taffetas, trimmed with artistic embroideries and beautiful real lace. Her train, of floral brocade, in soft shades of pink and green, tastefully arranged with draperies of tulle and shaded green foliage.

Lady Florence Duncombe's gown was of cream net, very finely embroidered and trimmed with white roses and chiffon. With this she wore a charming train of pale blue brocade, lined with soft cream satin, and garlanded with white roses and pale green leaves, and carried a bouquet of white roses Lady Emily Alexander was attired in a Court dress of grey soft brocade, embroidered in steel and grey chenille, and draped with grey chiffon. Her train was of black silk gauze, with brocaded velvet designs, lined with grey taffetas and softened with chiffon. Lady Cranworth wore a dress of black mousseline, chiffon and lace, with a beautiful train of silver gauze, trimmed with black real lace.

The Countess of Chesterfield wore a very beautiful toilette in which gold and silver were artistically intermingled. The gown itself was made in the form of a Princess robe, and carried out in silver gauze, woven with threads of gold. Veiling this gauze, robe was an over-dress in fine silk net, adorned with an embroidery of lilies, worked in silver and gold and brightened with brilliants, the lilies, surrounded by very pale green leaves. The Countess of Chesterfield's Empire train was of white velvet, edged effectively with a Greek key pattern, worked in silver and gold. The Countess of Longford's gown and train has both of rich white satin, relieved with touches of pale blue, and draped with very fine antique Brussels lace. On the bodice, and also on the train, clusters and trails of shaded pink roses were most artistically grouped. Lady Susan Townley had a dainty gown of pale blue chiffon over pale pink, arranged again over pale pink satin. Upon the pink chiffon skirt, which came under the veiling of pale blue, was a broad band of silver tissue embroidered with pink roses. The bodice was draped with a cream lace fichu caught with pink roses, and finished with a wide belt of silver tissue, while the train was made entirely of lace. Lady Cave's dress of white Bengal satin, with a folded bodice, was tastefully trimmed with a deep collar and berthe of old Alencon lace. With this she wore a train of pastel blue Messaline silk, lined with chiffon and edged with antique silver lace. and carried a bouquet of La France roses, tied with white satin ribbons. Lady Woodhouse wore a black satin gown trimmed with jet, and a train of black net, showered with jet paillettes and embroidered with jet in a floral design, edged with soft frills of chiffon. She presented two daughters, Miss Woodhouse and Miss Kathleen Woodhouse, dressed alike in girlish gowns of white chiffon diamante, with berthes of silver lace and trains of soft white satin, bordered with chiffon bouillonee.

The Coaching Club was very fortunate in respect to weather for its first meet of the season, for there was a pleasant breeze to temper the heat of an almost midsummer sun, and the Park was more crowded than it has been all the season. There were plenty of people, too, at the Magazine to see the coaches start, for the spectacle is always an interesting one, though it cannot be said to possess an "infinite variety." One may count as a rule, upon at least thirty coaches at this first meet; but for the last three or four years this total has not been reached, for there were only twenty-nine out in 1903 and twenty-three last year, and it seemed at one time on Saturday as if the muster would fall short of a score. But several coaches came up almost at the last moment, and in the end there were twenty-three members to follow the lead of Mr. Albert Brassey, who, as Vice-President of the Club, took the place of Lord Newlands, the worthy President. The first coach to arrive was that of Mr. B. Faudel-Phillips, who always has a good team of blacks, and whose box-seat was occupied by Lady Parker, other passengers on this coach being Mr. Adrian Hope, Miss Gordon and Miss Faudel-Phillips. It was not long before he was joined by Mr. W. H. Grenefell, whose bays could not be improved upon, and by Mr. J. H. Horton, who has three bays and a dun. Then came two mixed teams Mr. John Mitchell having two browns, a bay, and a chestnut, while Mr. W. F. Holt Beever drove a grey and a brown at the pole and bay leaders.

Then came Sir Edward Glover, whose blue roans were not less admired than the handsome team of greyes driven by Dr. Hastings, and they were followed by two or three of the best teams out; to wit, the blacks of Mr. Alan Lupton, the bright bays of Colonel Wyatt-Turnor, and the dark browns of Sir Lionel Salomons, who brought out with him Sir Frederick and Lady Dixon-Hartland. Sir Frederick Banbury followed with one of the three chestnut teams out, the two others being those of Captain Quintin Dick and Mr. Lindsay Hogg, the latter being accompanied by Lord Turnor and several of his family. Mr. Albert Brassey arrived at about the same time as Mr. Herbert Mundy and Mr. Hope Morley, the latter accompanied by Sir Howard Vincent, all three driving bays, another team of that colour being that of Mr. George Savile, who had, in addition to several of his relatives, Sir Francis and Lady Winnington and their daughter. Yet another team of bays—and a very good one—was that driven by Mr. R. Budgett, who was accompanied by Lord

Falkland and Lady Teynham; and altogether there were nine teams of bays, seven of blacks and browns, three of chestnuts, three mixed, and one of blue roans and of greys. The bays of Sir Fredrick Cook, the Browns of Baron Deichmann, the skewbulds of Sir Alfred Somerset, and the chestnuts of Mr. Charlesworth, to mention only a few of those we are accustomed to see at these meets, were much missed; and so, too, were the dark browns of the Presidential coach. The arrangement made was that the coaches, after driving round the Park, should proceed to Hurlingham, and it was with this intent that Mr. Albert Brassey led the way; but although the number of coaches that went all the way was above the average, six or seven did not get beyond Queen's Gate, and were to be seen in the Park again before luncheon.

There have been one or two sufficiently striking testimonials recently to the growth of gardening as a profession for women. Perhaps one of the most remarkable records is also the latest, that of Swanley Agricultural College. It can boast of having produced at least one hundred women students who are earning their living successfully by horticulture, and of several whose operations in this direction are on a decidedly extensive scale. That women are well fitted for the work is shown by the fact that the popularity of the girl gardener is growing, and that there are more applications from employers than there are applicants among would-be employees. After all, gardening for women is, if one would but remember it, an occupation of some antiquity. Our grandmothers were many of them finished experts in their knowledge of all that appertained to the art. The real novelty lies in its application, in the conversion of what was largely an ornamental accomplishment to a serious profession. So much the better, both for the art and those who practise it.

Watteau effects are the predominating features of the new summer hats. To some women these ccquettish hats are very trying, but to the majority they are more becoming than the general trend of millinery has been for some time. The smallness of the shape is a fundamental requisite but the hat band, which holds it on the head, is of exaggerated height and elaborately trimmed. The waved brims of many hats also mount up to a considerable distance, but the outside trimming of such hats is necessarily slight. Almost everything is massed underneath at the left side only or straight across the back as far as the ears. Hats trimmed on the left side naturally tilt over to the right, while the straight back trimming necessitates a straight dip over the forehead. The under-trimmings achieve the becomingness which the tossed-up brims and tiny shapes might imperil, though man of these hats are small only in circumference for the big crowns made by the bands fit the head comfortably, and a number of the fluted brims go up to a great height. Hats made of crin are often more graceful than those made of straw and there are some delightful shapes in ivory while pale blue, pale pink, and mauve that are so fine that they look almost like lace or maline. The milliner pleats twists, and bends them into shape and massses together flowers never before combined. Flowers, in fact are enormously used, and they come in a wonderful range of shade and quality. Small roses in strange blues and pinks are in faded tones, and certain pinks, violets, and blues are blended together in a way to suggest shaded violet. Some French milliners call these morgue roses. But most commonly they are called faded or dead, flowers. However, all of the new flowers are not faded, and to preserve the immaculate freshnese, the camellias and some of the big roses require one considerate milliner gives the following hint. First the blossoms are removed from the hat and the bunches carefully straightened out. Then every petal of each rose or camellia is re-shaped with the fingers, and the edge of each trimmed with a sharp pair of nail scissors. After this the loosened calyxes, or stems of the green leaves are re-glued and the flowers once more massed and put upon the hat. It is marvellous how freshening this simple treatment is, and even flowers which have become discoloured seem to revive under it.

Beautiful tea-roses and their foliage are popular floral trimmings. The tea-rose shades all the apricot tones, the lilacs, the blues in hydrangea pervenche, and bluet tones the green and certain shades of brown are the conspicuous colours in the new millinery, though other hues are used, and white always has its place in summer millinery. The combination of delicate lilac with pale, dull blue is considered particularly chic, and is delightful if cleverly managed. A pretty model hat in these two shades was of lilac crin; its moderate brim drooped at one side in the front and turned up sharply the opposite side in the back. Full ruches of lilac and light blue tulle surrounded the crown which was very low, and in the back were plumes in the two colours. The soft turbans and toques of fancy straw are again fashionable in spite of the popularity of the polo cap. There is really very little difference to be noticed in these turbans and toques, and last year's shapes may easily be utilised.

Every woman whose arms will justify it is having at least one or two summer frocks made with sleeves ending just above the elbow. In most cases a frill, will fall far enough to conceal the elbow, but many of the new sleeves have only the merest frills, not for service, but simply as a finish, and the elbhow is exposed. Of course there will be much compromise. Undersleeves of all sorts and discriptions, but principally the undersleeve of lace and fine material with a long close cuff reaching almost to the elbow and a full puff above that will be used to eke out the abbreviated sleeve and hide the arm. This suggestion is a good one if the frock is to be worn without gloves and the wearer is not the fortunate possessor of well-rounded arms. Sleeves ending well up above the elbow, like the little short sleeves puffs of some of the new lingerie frocks are really not so trying as those that stop just short of the elbow for the upper arm is usually much better from an æsthetic view-point than the forearm and taken in conjunction with it the forearm and elbow are less hopeless than they often are without it. One of the prettiest of the short sleeves is formed of several frills overlapping and set on a puff foundation or on three seperate foundations, all set into the armhole and varying in length. In some cases the top frill is the fullest and widest, and the bottom frill fits rather closely to the arm, so that the broad shoulder line and gigot suggestion are achieved, but more often the frills are held out by a puff undersleeve, ending just above the elbow. The frill sleeves are particularly pretty when made to slope downward in points on the outer arm.

This is an ideal coat and wrap season for the home dressmaker, and strangely enough the more elaborate and fanciful the wrap the easier it is for the amateur to evolve. In making coats at home the selection of material is all important. It does not pay to make an outdoor garment from cheap materials which pull easily, or from cotton mixtures which look stringy in an incredibly short time. In cloths, various rain-proof fabrics, such an broadcloth, cheviot, and serge, are popular while such cloths as covert cloth, frieze, and cheviot that are not rainproof, but follow the weaves employed for men's rough coats, are virtually proof against the sudden shower, and are warm enough for chilly days, yet not tiresomely heavy in weight. Silk coats are not such an extravagance as one might imagine from the prices asked for ready-made garments in the best shops. Black taffetas in the thirty-six inch width is an ideal material for the silk coat. Other colourings are more expensive and among the newest shades are odd reds, blues, ivory white, and the natural colour pongee. The richer siks are very little trimmed, frequently only with straps and stitched bands of the fabric and handsome buttons. Sometimes the scrolls or stitched bands of silk which trim them are outlined with fine braid in self-tone or delicate contrast. The dead white coats are frequently trimmed with cream or ecru-coloured lace, set off by gold buttons, but the smartest garments of rough silk are self-trimmed in simplest tailored fashion, with perhaps some odd embroidery or rich lace introduced on the collar and cuffs. Kimona lines are also observed in many of the silk coats, particularly those intended for dressy wear. Another striking feature of the season's outer raiment is the development of plain cloth coats for wear with checked suits and accordion-pleated circular skirts. Dark blue broadcloth coats are worn with clean-looking checks of dark blue and white, black cheviot serge and broadcloth with popular shepherd plaids of black and white, brown and white, and hunter's green with green and white.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

Yesterday at the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of an application made by Bansi Pardesi, a Purdesi in the employ of Dr. De Monte of Bandora, for transferring a case against him pending in the Court of Mr. Turner, Magistrate at Bandora, to some other Magistrate's Court, on the ground of prejudice. A rule had been granted at the previous hearing, and the Magistrate had been called upon to make a report on the affidavits filed in its support. Mr. Nilkhant Atmaram appeared for Bansi; Mr Ramdat Vithoba Desai, appeared on behalf of the Government Pleader.

Mr. Nilkhant said he had, in consultation with Mr. De Souza, his senior, abstained from filing further affidavits in support of those filed at the time Mr. Branson applied for and obtained the rule for Bansi. This was because subsequent to it Mr. Turner went on leave and the circumstances which existed at the time of the filing of the application had ceased to exist now.

Mr. Justice Russell: But what are you going to do? Withdraw the allegations?

Mr. Nilkanth: No, my Lords; we say each and every allegation we have made is true. But what we now say is that having regard to the altered circumstances of the case, your Lordships might dismiss the application.

Mr. Justice Russell: But the allegations against Mr. Turner appear to be unfounded and there is nothing to support them.

Mr. Nilkanth: Then your Lordships will allow me to address you on the merits. Before the 28th accused Bansi was taken to Malad, This prosecution was instituted by Mr. Balakrishna Vasudeo under the Indian Telegraphs Act, the charge being that Bansi caused a false telegram to be despatched on the 25th April. Subsequently he was taken by the Railway Police to the Malad Station, where inquiries were made from all sorts of people, including the Telegraph Office staff, and as nobody said he had seen Bansi despatching the message in question, nor as Bansi was identified as the person who was there, Bansi was let go. It was on the 28th that a warrant was issued against Bansi, who was Dr. De Monte's Bhaya. The telegram was stated to be a bogus one; it was on the record. It was sent in the name of Kashibai Gangana, Mr. Balkrishna's wife, and in it Mr. Balkrisna was requested to go home by the first available train. It was alleged that this was done in order to prevent Mr. Balkrishna from voting on Dr. Dadina's side. After his arrest, Bansi was put in the lock-up in the Grant Road station. Mr. Ferreira, solicitor who is Dr. De Monte's brother-in-law, on learning of Bansi's arrest, went to the Railway Police Inspector, and applied that his client should be released on bail. When the Inspector informed him that nothing was mentioned in the warrant of releasing Bansi on bail, Mr. Ferreira again applied for Bansi's admission to bail, and asked when he was going to be placed before the Magistrate. He was told by the Inspector that Bansi would not be placed before the Magistrate before two o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th. In spite of this, early in the morning, Mr. Turner went to Malad, and Bansi, the accused, was taken there from Grant Road at 8-30 a.m. on the 28th, and there in spite of accused's statement that he was defended by counsel, Mr. Tunner examined certain witnesses in the absence of accused's counsel.

Mr. Justice Russell: Is there any evidence to show Mr. Turner knew that Mr Ferreira had been to represent the accused, on the former day, or that he was informed of what had transpired between Ferreira and the Inspector?

Mr. Nilkanth: We are only discussing on the affidavits, and there it is mentioned that although the Magistrate was informed of the incident, the Magistrate proceeded in the way he did.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: What does the Magistrate say to this?

Mr. Nilkanth: He says he was not informed of it.

Mr. Justice Russell: What are his exact words?

Mr. Nilkanth: He says the accused did not inform him that Mr. Ferreira was for him; nevertheless, the cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: What is the second allegation?

Mr. Nilkanth: That we had serious apprehensions of not getting justice.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: How does the apprehension arise?

Mr. Justice Russell: Who informed Mr. Turner?

Mr. Nilkanth: Now that your Lordship put it this way, I see the importance of the question.

Mr. Justice Russell: But what was the reason of all this?

Mr. Nilkanth: There are two factions in the Bandora Municipality; one the Government faction, and the other the people's or ratepayers'. They are not pulling on well together. There were two candidates for the Vice-Presidency; one was Dr. Dadina, the other Dr. De Monte. The votes being equally divided Mr. Turner gave his casting-vote as Chairman in favour of Dr. Dadina who thus became Vice-President. There were, moreover, committes to be appointed. At the instance of Mr. Symons, Dr. De Monte was appointed Chairman of the Sanitary and Dispensaries Committee.

Mr. Justice Russell; We do not intend to go into this matter any more. There is nothing whatever on the part of Mr. Turuer to cause prejudice to the accused in any way. We accept his statement. As he is on leave and another Magistrate is going to try the case, we dismiss the application.

THE EARTHQUAKE FUND.

THROUGH THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.

Collections in the Diocese of Bombay. Some collections and subscriptions had been sent previously, before the Appeal was made:—

Ahmednagar S. P. G. per Canon Taylor	10	10	0
Cathedral Bombay per Archdeacon Scott	225	0	0
Broach per Rev. H. Foote	12	12	0
Satara per Rev. E. D Alessio	37	2	0
Poona St. Mary's per Rev. C. Hatchet	133	4	3
Poona St. Paul's per Rev. L. Haslope	70	0	0
Bombay Holy Trinity S. P. G. per Rev. H. F. Lord	34	0	0
Hubli S. P. G. per Rev. S. Leightye	70	0	0
Karegao S.P.G. per Rev. W. Thornton	5	0	0
Igatpuri A. C. S. per Rev. A Cole	66	0	0
Lanowli A. C. S. per Rev. A. Bonner	20	0	0
Poona S. Matt: C. W. S. per Rev. A. Henwood Tamil Congregation Rs. 1-11-9, English Congregation Rs. 71-12-6	73	8	3
Mount Abu per Rev. W. B. Preston	69	8	0
Bishop's Chapel	4	5	0
Nasik C. M. S. per Rev. E. Jones, Indian Congregation Rs. 7-1-6, English Congregation Rs. 21-7-9	28	9	3
Betgeri Gadog by Rev. Canon Rivington including a sum of Rs. 50 from Mr. Bhawanda Kabadi	86	12	0
Karegao District S. P. G. per Rev. W Thornton	20	0	0
Sonai S. P. G. per Rev. A. V. Athorab	4	4	0
Dharwar per Rev. S. Leightye	155	4	0
Girgaum C. W. S. per Rev. D. L. Joshi, Marathi Congregation Rs. 7, Guzarati Congregation Rs. 3	10	0	0
Surat per Rev. H. Foote	62	0	0
Sailor's C. of E. Mission per Rev. O. W. E. Grant	8	11	3
Panch Howds per Rev. Fr. Moore	5	11	3
Mazagon per Rev. F. Biscoe	20	5	6
Colaba per Rev. C. R. A. Courtice	22	0	0
Dharavi per Rev. K. P. Sinde	5	0	0
Abu Road per E. T. Robinson Esq.	22	12	0
Total	1,276	7	3

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	65 839	14	6
Yokohama Specie Bank	1,500	0	9
Sir Gangahar Ganesh Patwardhan K. C. I. E. Chief of Miraj	200	0	0
Major Genl W. R. Dickinson	10	0	0
Total	67,549	14	6

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NERA

The following passengers will proceed to-day, per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Nera" from V. Dock shed No. 1 for Australia etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 12-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 10 a.m. with all their baggage:—

For Colombo. Mr. C. M. Lakdawala.

For Melbourne. Mrs. J. Werre, Mrs. Rajoum Abon Rizk and child.

For Sydney.—Miss A. Sullivan, Mr. Didyme, Mr. Divition, Mr. Anthony and Mrs. George.

For Noumea.—Mr. and Mrs. Balashe and infant, Mr. Lardeyret and wife, Mr. Bessenard, Mrs. Danezes, Mrs. Hurel and 2 children, and Mr. Picave Langean.

MURDER OF AN INFANT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, presiding at the Bombay High Court have disposed of an a appeal in a case against Junat Dadabhai, a Mohamadan girl about sixteen years of age, who was convicted by Mr. F. X De Souza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, in April last, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused had been committed for trial on a charge of murder, but at the request of the Public Prosecutor, a charge under section 318 of the Penal Code was added in the Sessions Court. Her family left their home at Pandharpur in consequence of an outbreak of plague and migrated to the village of Temburni, where they put up at the house of one of her married sisters. There on the 20th February last the accused gave birth to a little girl. The case for the Crown was that the child was born alive, that the mother caused its death by suffocation, and buried the corpse in a dust-heap in the court-yard. On the other hand the defence theory was that the child was still-born, and that the accused threw the corpse into the dust-heap, as there was no one to help her to give it a proper burial. That theory had been accepted by both the assessors, but greatly as the Sessions Judge valued the unanimous opinion of the assessors on a question of fact, he regretted he was unable to concur with it in the present instance, as he conceived it to have been formed in the teeth of the evidence on the record. In the first place, there was the medical evidence, from which it clearly appeared that the inference from "the post mortem" symptoms and from the application of the usual scientific tests, was that the child was born alive and met its death by suffocation by violent means. In the second place, there was the evidence of three eye-witnesses, who deposed that the accused was delivered of a healthy and full-grown child; that Halimboo mother-in-law of a married sister of the accused, assisted at her confinement; that after the delivery, Halimboo left the room for a few minutes, and on her return, found the accused in the act of suffocating the child, that she raised a cry upbraiding the accused, whereupen other female relations came up, only to find the child lying cold and motionless on the floor. Lastly there was the confessional statement made by the accused before the Committing Magistrate in which she admitted that she killed the child, as she was unmarried, and feared that, if the child was alive, she would not be able to secure a husband. There was lastly the circumstance that the corpse was thrown into a dust-heap. The Sessions Judge said he questioned the accused why, if it had been still-born, she took no steps to give it a proper burial, and her explanation was that she had no one to help her. But she was then living in her sister's house, and if her relatives did not give her the required help, it was probably because they feared they would compromise themselves by assisting in the disposal of the murdered child. The accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal, directing that the papers in the case be submitted to Government to see if they would deem it advisable to reduce the sentence in the exercise of their prerogative.

SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit instituted by Lalubhoy Nanabhoy and others against the Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited. Nandlal, one of the plaintiffs, claimed from the Company, Rs. 1,234, being legal charges for getting a mortgage prepared, for making special investigations into titles of property, and so forth. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Modi, appeared for the third plaintiff; Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the Company.

This suit was originally instituted by the three plaintiffs against the Company for recovery of a mortgage-debt, or in the alternative, for the sale of the mortgage property. On 22nd December 1903 a decree was made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, and from that decree the Company appealed. In September 1904, the Appeal Court set aside the decree, and after certain directions referred the suit back to this Court for trial of the third plantiff's claim for Rs 1,232 against the Company. The moneys claimed were the legal charges incurred in the preparation of the mortgage deed between the parties, and the other original plaintiffs were no longer concerned with the suit. The present plaintiff's (Nandlal's) case was that he was entitled to recover those legal charges which he had paid, on 7th December 1900, to the Solicitors, Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia, through a firm named Ranchodlal Girdharlal and Company on behalf of the defendant Company, which as mortgagor, was primarily liable to bear this expense.

His Lordship said that one of the issues in the case was whether plaintiff was entitled to recover from the Company anything more than what would have been allowed on taxation of the bill of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand and Wadia? The facts on this issue were proved by the evidence of Mr. Gulabchand, solicitor, and were not contested though the whole sum of Rs. 1,232 was paid by the plaintiff to Ranchhodlal, the latter employed a certain unnamed sub-agent, who actually made the payment to Mr. Gulabchand, and Rs. 900 only were really paid. Of the balance of Rs. 332 the sum of Rs. 32 was paid for other expenses incurred in the mortgage, and must be allowed to the plaintiff. The Company denied its liability in respect of the remaining Rs. 300, contending that since the entire obligation had been in fact discharged by the payment of Rs. 932, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover anything more than that. The fact was that the rebate or deduction was obtained by the sub-agent, not by way of honest compromise or settlement; but on the strength of fraud perpetrated upon Mr. Gulabchand, who was falsely assured that the sum represented out-of-pocket expenses appearing in the bill, which expenses the sub-agent had himself discharged. Mr. Gulabchand incautiously accepted this misrepresentation, with the result that his firm's entire claim was now liquidated. Despite the arguments urged by Mr. Setalvad in favour of allowing the whole sum of Rs. 1,232 there was no escape from the view that the defendant was liable for the money paid to the creditor in extinction of the debt, and not for the money which was never paid to the creditor, at all; but which, on the way to the creditor, was misappropriated by plaintiff's agent. In so far as the plaintiff was damnified by this view of the transactions, it was to his agent that he must look for indemnity, not to the defendant Company. The plaintiff's claim must, therefore, fail with respect to Rs. 300. The other point requiring notice was Mr. Strangman's argument that the Company was entitled to some reduction, inasmuch as the solicitors' bill was on a higher scale than would be allowed by the Taxing Master. This argument was sufficiently met by the established fact that the charges had been the subject of agreement, and had been acquiesced in by the Company as mortgagor. There could, therefore, be no reduction on this head. The result was a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 932, with interest at six per cent. per annum from 7th December 1900, to payment. The Company to pay its own costs, and the plaintiffs' costs since 7th April 1902.

18th CENTURY CARVED WOOD WATCHSTANDS.

Inexhaustible are the "interests" of the collector. It might have been thought that every conceivable kind of eighteenth-century art work, which could be made the subject of the collector's hobby had been discovered by this time, but an interesting little exhibition now on view at the premises of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company in Regent-street, would seem to show otherwise. This consists of a number of quaint old carved wood watchstands, French in origin and dating from the reigns of Louis XIV., XV XVI., representing examples from a collection, the first of its kind, formed by Mr. Charles Edward Jerningham, well-known as a discriminating connoisseur in other fields. Some of the examples shown are most quaint and pleasing, and likewise historically suggestive, recalling, as they do, the time when a good watch was a very rare and precious possession indeed, and treated as such by its owner. Most elaborate designs, introducing allegorical and classical figures, with the richest and costliest decorative carving added thereto were adopted in many instances and it is only curious that no one had ever thought of collecting these interesting examples of a bygone form of the wood-carver's art before. Similar watch-stands in earthenware, porcelain and other materials are known, of course to the collector, but those in wood have never been previously exhibited, and they are, indeed, only with the greatest difficulty to be discovered nowadays.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOMBAY.

About half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning a large fire broke out in Palla Lane, near Dongree Bazaar, Bombay, and as a result a two storeyed house, used as a godown, was destroyed, causing a damage to the extent of Rs. 30,000 to the owner and the occupiers. The house belonged to Waghji Cooverji, a Bhatia merchant, and was in the occupation of Tokersey Jivraj and Nagsey Damji, who had stored therein a large quantity of cotton waste and wool. The fire was discovered by a passerby who saw volumes of smoke coming out of a window on the first storey and raised an alarm. Telephonic messages were despatched to the different fire-brigade stations and the engines from Baboola Tank, Fort, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, Chinchpoogly and Colaba quickly repaired to the scene. In the meantime, the fire extended from floor to floor and, in a short time, the whole building was one mass of flames. The fire-brigade with a plentiful supply of water vigorously attacked the fire, and, while their operations were in progress, it was thought advisable to have the adjoining house vacated. This latter building belonged to the City Improvement Trust, and was occupied by a number of tenants, who, on being warned of the danger, immediately left it, taking with them whatever they could lay their hands on. Under the Superintendence of Mr. Nicholls, the fire-brigade continue their operations with unabated zeal and succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it had originated. In an hour and a half a part of the roof and the whole of the front wall came down with a loud crash, a party of the fire-brigade under Mr. Browning and Mr. Scott having a narrow escape, just leaving the building before the debris fell outward. As it was, two of the lascars were slightly injured, one on the head and the other on the legs, and were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Nearly all the telephone wires which ran through the street, were broken by the falling wall and were hanging loose in the street. The fire was subdued at half past 9 o'clock and was completely put out in an hour after. The police under Inspector Wheatley and other officers did good work in keeping the street clear of the large crowds of people, who had assembled in the vicinity of the burning house. The damage done to the owner of the house is roughly estimated at Rs. 20,000, while the loss sustained by the occupiers is put down at about Rs. 10,000. The damage is fully covered by insurance.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, June 23, 1905.

The Range at Colaba will be reserved for the monthly Cud and practice to morrow Saturday the 24th inst from 4 p.m.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Commanding B. L. H

Among the many developments of trade and commerce in Canada, nothing is playing a more important part than the establishment of business from other countries, owing to the tariff which now prevents the United States from shipping in their surplus products and manufactures, and thus underselling the Canadian industries. The United States are waking up to the advantage it will give them to establish their industries in Canada, and they are doing soon a pretty large scales. British manufacturers and British trades generally, if they wish to capture Canadian business, will have to take a more lively interest, and wake up to the possibilities of doing such business by planting themselves in the country, erecting factories, and operating the same, instead of presuming that the long distance to get orders and goods can be achieved by existing facilities and the meagre agencies at work. It would be well for British firms to establish themselves in Canada, as well as keep on their businesses at home, and that without delay.

A poison farm has been started by the American authorities on Potomac Flats, near Washington, with the idea of saving the £2,000,000 now annually paid for imported drugs. Large plots have been laid out for the culture of the deadly nightshade belladonna, foxglove, and other poisonous plants.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Notwithstanding the persistence with which the Ice Saints lingered in many parts of the country, giving a reading of 30deg. as late in the month as the 22nd at Nottingham, and on the previous night 27deg. on the grass at Oxford, as well as snow at some East Coast stations on the same date they failed to reduce the temperature for the month to less than the average of 54deg. in London, where the lowest reading was 37deg. on the 23rd and the highest 79deg. on the 30th ult., the highest over the country, 81deg., belonging to Margate. No day passed without sunshine, bringing the total up to 240hours—fifty-six hours above the average. Thirteen hours daily was no uncommon reading at many stations during the month. Jersey, with 283 hours, was beaten by Worthing with 291 hours and Bournemouth with 284, while Scarborough only registered 166 hours. Rain fell on nine days and measured about 1 1-4 in., more than half of which fell during a sharp thunderstorm on the 30th ult.

With May's example before her, "June, the generous and jocund," will scarce satisfy us, says the "Westminster" should she accord us no more than the average 180 hours of bright sunshine, and spite of all the benefits that accrue from "a leaking June" we would fain hope for even less than the normal 2in. of rain. The mean temperature for the month is 60deg., the day readings given a mean of 70deg. and the night reading of 51deg. in the Metropolis. June is a less sunny month than May, and the early holiday-seekers will find most sunshine at Guernsey with 254 hours, Torquay 238, Tenby 235, Brighton 225, and Geldeston 210 hours.

The atmosphere of the House of Commons is very drowsy. At any hour of the night members may be seen asleep on the benches. As the Speaker sits in the canopied Chair in a big wig and a heavy gown, with a wearisome member addressing the House, does tired nature ever assert itself and slumber weigh down his eyelids? It is, indeed, surprising how in such circumstances Mr. Speaker manages to keep so wide awake. Gossip records that only one Speaker—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre—was caught nodding, if not actually napping, in the Chair. It was to him that Mackworth Praed addressed the line:

Sleep, Mr. Speaker; it's only fair,
If you don't in your bed, you should in your Chair.
Longer and longer still they grow,
Tory and Radical, Aye and No.
Talking by night and talking by day;
Sleep, Mr. Speaker, sleep while you may.

Venus, conspicuous during the early spring as Hesperus, the evening star, has been lost in the rays since April during her inferior conjunction, but she reappears this month west of the sun, and as Lucifer the star of the morning, shines brilliantly in the east the rest of the year. She attains her greatest brilliancy as a morning star when rising an hour and a half before the sun with the large apparent diameter of 38sec. and a northerly declination of some 11deg. Mercury and Jupiter (at present too near the sun to be seen without optical assistance) are also morning stars this month, but the latter and Venus, approaching each other in right ascension (celestial longitude) at the end of June, will repeat at the beginning of July the interesting conjunction which occurred last March.

The Duchess of Connaught, according to the "British Weekly," has trained her children to take an active personal interest in many forms of religious work. When travelling with her husband to India in 1890 the Duchess was careful to discourage betting on board-ship, and she and the Duke supported the religious services that were held on the vessel. While many other passengers moved off to gamble, smoke or read novels, their Royal Highnesses joined heartily in the singing and took part in all the acts of worship. If the Duchess were delayed in coming to meals she would send word that no one was to wait for her. Her dress on board ship was exceptionally simple, and she made a point of speaking kindly words to fellow-passengers who were suffering from illness or depression.

One of the many interesting features in the forthcoming issue of "Printers' Pie," just published is a symposium on the "Pastimes of Popular People." Major-General R. S. Baden-Powell writes as follows: "Apart from playing the bassoon—which I look upon as 'giving,' 'par excellence,' the best exercise for the intelligence and temper as well as for the minor physical organs, both inside and out—the pastime which appeals to me more than any other is that of modelling clay. It is a nice and messy pursuit, and yet very clean. It is facinating and at the same time restful. For a busy man it is accommodating, because he can take it up or leave it at any moment—in his room or office, or even, as I have done, in the train. It beats golf in the number of iron or wooden tools which can be used in it, but, which are none the more necessary to successes." "Personally," adds the Major-General, "I like it because the results of my efforts far transcend and surpass those of anybody else—in their total absence of merit."

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[illegible]EEN

LONDON, JUNE 3.

[illegible] ers of more Hamlets still. In one [illegible] oured that Mr. Lewis Waller will, [illegible] the inky cloak and show us how the [illegible] upon this picture and on this speech [illegible] delivered; and in another quarter it has [illegible] ng the round that we may in the course of a [illegible] months have a new lady hamlet in the person of Miss Tita Brand. It would be in the nature of things theatrical, if Miss Brand did appear at the Shaftesbury or elsewhere in the character of the moody Dane, for other young actresses to plunge into the awful responsibilities of the interpretation, and among them we should doubtless find Miss Esme Beringer, who some few years since made so excellent a Romeo for the Juliet of her sister Vera. But the epidemic should not be recklessly encouraged, either among our male or our female artists. Enough is as good as a feast, even in the case of good things, and we ought to be satisfied that we have seen the Humlets of Henry Irving, Beerbohm Tree, Wilson Barret, Forbes-Robertson, F.R. Benson, Sarah Bernhardt, Mrs. Bandmann-Palmer, H. B. Irving, Martin Harvey, and (in the burlesque way) H Pelissier, Bransby Williams and Walter Passmore!

Mr. Martin Harvey's is a singularly touching Hamlet. The actor seems to dwell more upon the pathos than upon the eccentricities of the character. This may be due less to intention than to the peculiarly pathetic expression of the actor's face and the intensely sorrowful quality of his voice. He muses upon the death of his father and the life of his mother with a heart full of tears. The cynical note and the mad note seem very much in the background though it is almost with a savage mercilessness that he sets about wringing the heart of his mother immediately after the enactment of the arras tragedy. The Martin Harvey Hamlet is exceedingly powerful in parts, and often poetical. But it is mainly pathetic and sorrowful. In the actor's stage management of the play there are two notable improvements upon tradition. He dispenses with painted portraits of the two Kings of Denmark when calling upon the Queen to 'Look here, upon this picture, and on this," taking Shakespeare to have said in effect—if one can imagine the poet being so unpoetical—' On the one hand you have an altogether delightful personality; on the other you have a perfect wretch!" Surely it is a more property-man's notion to have the comparison illustrated by actual portraits!

The other notable improvement in the stage-management of the Lyric Hamlet is the burying of Ophelia in a coffin or casket. For years it has been the habit of Hamlet and Laertes to jump into her grave and apparently to trample her unprotected body under foot, an exhibition of savagery strangely out of keeping with the profound grief of the gentle Ophelia's brother and lover, and one which has always sent a shudder through the audience. Discussing this matter one night (long ago) at the Garrick Club, two very serious actors came to the conclusion, with tremendous gravity, that it was shocking to the last degree to see a couple of men leaping on to the body of Ophelia and then having a stand-up fight on it. Toole looked up from his evening paper, with a strong light of mischief in his eye, and solemnly broke in: 'It has always struck me as being in the worst of taste." On a later occasion, when the same subject cropped up at the Garrick, the veteran comedian meekly inquired "Do you think there would be many complaints if somebody jumped on Hamlet?"

Reverting to the portrait business in Hamlet's stormy interview with the Queen, the late Wilson Barrett told me of a most uncomfortable experience he had in this scene once at the Princess's Theatre. It will be remembered that the lamented actor wore as Hamlet a miniature likeness of dead King slung round his neck with a ribbon. One night, just as he was about to say "Look here, upon this picture, he discovered, to his horror, that he had forgotten to bring it on the stage with him." In the agitation of the moment he pointed, as he spoke the words, at the figure of an animal worked in the tapestry, which looked something like a huge black cat. The titter which went round the house at this broke into a roar of profane laughter as a boy in the gallery sent forth a resonant and prolonged Me-e-e-ow! This was disconcerting enough, but worse remained behind! In the burial scene when Hamlet and Horatio were quietly standing by watching the arrival of the little funeral procession, the remembrance fell like lead upon poor Barrett's very soul that he would soon be having to remark "The cat will mew, the dog will have his day!" A more unfortunate line than this, coming after the wretched gallery boy's "me-e-e-ow," could not possibly have fallen to his lot to utter, and a cold sweat burst out upon his temples as the time drew near for him to make the well-known exit to the two rhymed lines. To the astonishment of everybody, the actor completed his exit as soon as he had said, "Let Hercules himself do what he may and mumbled the rest behind the scenes. But the purpose of the omission was so apparent that another titter went round the house, and again, to loud laughter, the boy in the gallery went "me-e-e-ow."

How mournfully soon our stage favourites are forgotten—or, rather, how soon is their work forgotten! At the first-night performance of the Lyric "Hamlet" there should have been hundreds of people who knew Harry Paulton as "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy'; who remembered him as Hamlet remembered Yorick, for his "flashes of merriment that were wont to set the"—theatre "on a roar." Yet when the curtain rose on the churchyard scene, and revealed the veteran actor sitting down to refreshment upon a mound of clay, not a single soul in front gave this faithful servant of the public a welcome. The worker who takes a rest from his labours must when he returns to the scene of action, start winning his spurs all over again! It is rather a melancholy thought. There were two reasons why Harry Paulton should have received a hearty greeting when he made his first appearance as the First Gravedigger on the opening night of Hamlet at the Lyric. Firstly, there was the return to the London stage of one of the London stage's first favourites. Secondly there was the promise in his presence—a promise most completely fulfilled—of a first-rate gravedigger. He brought with him not only the memories (or did he do that?) of his comic-opera successes but the best qualifications besides for the part. With his comically solemn countenance his rugged figure, and his richly humorous voice, he was the gravedigger of gravediggers and he was certainly acknowledged as such when the performance was over. But it seemed strange, that the name of Harry Paulton on the Lyric programme should not have brought the owner of it an affectionate reception.

Harry Paulton made his first appearance on the world's stage as well as on the theatrical stage in Wolverhampton. For it was here he was born, and here he first felt the stifling warmth of the footlights in his face. The second event took place in 1861; the year of the first event is not everybody's secret. It is hardly surprising that Mr. Paulton, beginning on the stage in the line of romance, should have wasted but little time in coming to the conclusion that low comedy was what he had really been born in Wolverhampton for. He was a dashing young juvenile for four years only; at the end of that time he adopted the order of dramatic art, with which his name has been happily associated for forty years. Imagine it. In 1864 he was so popular a star at the Glasgow Theatre Royal that people flocked there to see him alone! No wonder Mr. Paulton is not throwing the year of his birth about in a time when men of forty are seriously told that for all the good they are to the world at that age, they might just as well to be a hundred!

His connection with the London stage, although he made his actual "debut" here in a "one-night only" piece in 18[illegible]7, may be said practically to have begun in 1870 for it was in this year that he 'opened' at the Strand Theatre as Blueskin in the Jack Sheppard burlesque, "The Idle 'Prentice. This was the making of his London reputation. He was now as big a player in our Metropolis as six years before he had been in Glasgow. From 1870 to 1890 he was known as a burlesque and opera bouffe actor of the first water. In the early days of the late nights of the Alhambra, long before that theatre became a house of ballet and "turns," Harry Paulton was the leading attraction—so far, at any rate, as acting went. Naturally at the Alhambra, there were other attractions on the stage besides male representatives of comedy! In that five years' engagement at the Leicester Square house he was the life and soul and laughter of The Black Crook, King Carrot, Don Juan, La Belle Helene, and several other notable productions. After that kings of comic opera to an unlimited extent were the comedian's lot, intervalled by leading parts in farcical comedy; and I am sure that few playgoers should need reminding how funny he was in Niobe at the Strand, and, much earlier than that, but at the same house, what mirth he and the late John Sleeper Clarke were responsible for as the two Dromious in The Comedy of Errors. In the course of his professional career Mr. Harry Paulton must have played close upon six hundred different parts! Of those six hundred, none have done more credit to the actor than his admirable gravedigger in the Martin Harvey Hamlet production at the Lyric Theatre.

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THE CANAL TRUST PROJECT.

IT is exceedingly unfortunate that, owing to a technical error, the Bill to sanction the creation of an English Central Canals Trust could not be discussed in Parliament. Probably this country will never have a properly organised system of inland navigation until the management of all the principal canals is vested in one central authority, but it is a little puzzling to find some of the bitterest opponents of the Trust system advocating a Trust to take over the inland waterways. However, we are not concerned with our contemporaries' consistency, and may more usefully devote our attention to the practical side of the matter. Under the present conditions the rail way companies own 1,138 miles of the total 3,900 miles of canals and navigable waterways. It is common knowledge that the principal object of the railway companies in their management of these canals is to make through traffic as difficult as possible and drive the trade to the railways, and the proof of this is to be found in the published figures, for whereas the 2,750 miles of canals privately owned carry considerably over 33,000,000 tons of goods the 1,138 miles belonging to the railways carry but 6,000,000 tons. When we consider the methods of traction in vogue we find further evidence of the policy of the railway companies. On only four of the 32 canals under railway control are steam tugs employed, while 44 of the 84 other canals employ steam tugs. At present, we believe, no British canal is worked by electric power, though this is a form of haulage that is coming into popularity on the Continent. But whatever a canal Trust decided to do in regard to haulage its first work would need to be the improvement of the existing waterways and locks. On some canals the locks are wide enough for two boats to pass through together, on others they are only wide enough for one at a time, which, since barges usually work in couples, means delay. Another point needing attention is the question of depth. Less than 250 miles of the total English canals are deep enough to accommodate vessels with a cargo capacity of 90 tons and upwards. Over 2 000 miles of canals will only accommodate shallow barges carrying from 40 to 60 tons, while 1 200 miles of canals are only large enough to admit the passage of boats carrying from 18 to 30 tons of cargo. As an illustration of how far behind England lags in the matter of canal transport, we have only to instance the fact, mentioned in our columns last week, that on the Continent the motor-driven canal boat is rapidly coming into favour. We announced the inauguration of a new service of motor-driver boats between Antwerp and Paris, and we have since learnt that there has just been formed at Strasburg, a company called the "Motor Schiffahrts Gesellschaft" to establish a regular service between Antwerp and Strasburg. These boats will draw but little water and will be especially adapted to the variations of water level in the Rhine during certain parts of the year. Is there any reason why England should not enjoy similar advantages?

ALCOHOL AND MENTAL DEFECT.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE'S VIEWS.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, Lord Chancellor's Visitor in Lunacy, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded said the effects of alcohol in the production of mental defect had, he thought, been exaggerated, and he did not believe that 38 per cent of idiocy, as had been stated, was attributable to the intemperance of ancestors. The intemperance of the parent and the idiocy of the child had often one common cause, progressive cerebral degeneration.

He also felt sure that a large amount of mental defect was due to insufficient and improper feeling in infancy and childhood. Various kinds of condensed milks and proprietary foods were substituted for the natural nutriment of the infant. Immense harm was done in the infant world by the indiscriminate use of such foods. Babies fed on them might look plump but they were pale and flabby, and often suffered from rickets. They were really partially starved, and partial starvation at a time when the brain was growing rapidly might, and often did dwarf it more or less.

In reply to Mr. Dickson, Sir James said he could not say that there were more cases of feeble-mindedness in the upper than in the lower classes. He knew that there were more inter-marriages in the aristocratic than in the working-classes, and that feeble-minededness should, therefore, be more prevalent in the upper classes, but he could not say that it was so.

NEW EXPERIMENTS ON THE MAKING OF DIAMONDS.

A BLOCK of meteoritic iron from Canon Diablo was recently examined by Professor Moissan, and its composition suggested improvements in the artificial manufacture of diamonds. A section of the meteorite contained numerous diamonds, both black and transparent, together with amorphous carbon (graphite), and phosphorus and sulphur combined with iron. Experiments were therefore made to determine the influence of sulphur, silicon, and phosphorus upon the crystallisation of carbon under the artificial conditions of the laboratory. Iron was fused with a large excess of sugar in a crucible in an electric furnace and as soon as the molten iron had become saturated with carbon (derived from the sugar) a small proportion of iron sulphide was introduced and the crucible then rapidly cooled by immersion in cold water. It was found that the carbon had crystallised out in diamonds from the centre of the mass, and that the iron sulphide had considerably increased the yield of crystals. Rapid cooling of the fused mass, however, was essential, for otherwise no diamonds were formed. Silicon also promoted the crystallisation of the carbon, but phosphorus had no effect upon the results.

HIGH COURT.—June 23.

Before The Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

For Dismissal.

1195—Captain and V—Jagjiwandas Karamchand vs Harjivan Purshotum—Daphtary and F and D.

For Confirmation of the Report, and further directions and costs.

13,43—Little and Co—Chatoorbhooj Morarjee vs Thomas Jewell Bennett and others—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and others—Bhyishunker K and G.

449-03—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia

780-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Siekaram Samiramall vs Jaghmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co

250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta

528-01—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath

882-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J [illegible]

853-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.

23.0—Sorabji and J—Madwsudhan Raghata and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.

324,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishun Madgaskar and others.

762,03—Jamsetji and R—Roja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Katay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.

651,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bondaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.

150[illegible]—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Walji Madhowji and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

After the Appeal Court is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

834'04—346'05—M B Chotia—Bomanji Shapurjee Chotia vs Rustomji Pestonji Hongkongvalla and another Payne and Co—Part heard

149-05—J P Dastur—Percy H rbert Burn vs Michael Mullin and others—Mirza and M—Part heard.

2-05—Captain and V—Jugjiwandas Karamchand vs Purshotam Canji and another—Daphtary F and D.

249-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Waljee Mathurdas and others—Raghavaya and B E G and W—Tyabjee and Co

402-03—Bicknell M and R—Khadezabai widow vs Hoorbai, widow and others—Captain and V

174-05—Mulji and D—Haji Rezgul bin Valiee Gul and others vs Yemunabai, widow and others—Captain and V

473-18622-04—Tyabji D and Co—Casfoor Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Dada and others—Unvalla and P.

474-18623 01—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Cassum Habib and others—Unvalla and P.

598-01—Payne and Co Mulji and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Kurrim and another—Matubhoy J and M.

770-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Badridas Netram bhugwanda and another vs Shivlal Jodhraj Shrazji.

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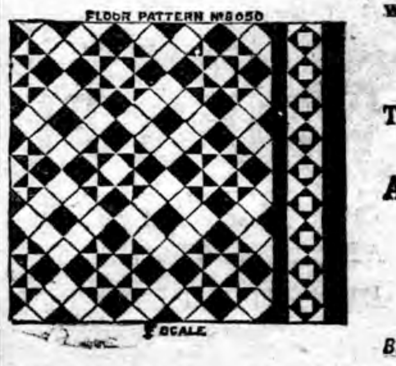

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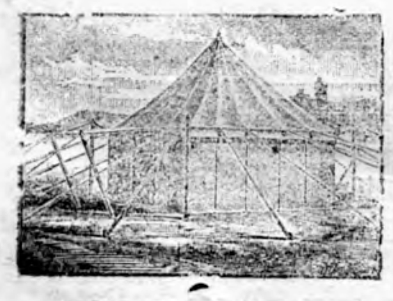

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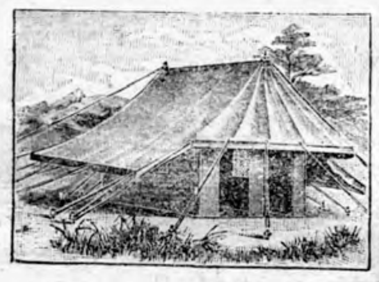

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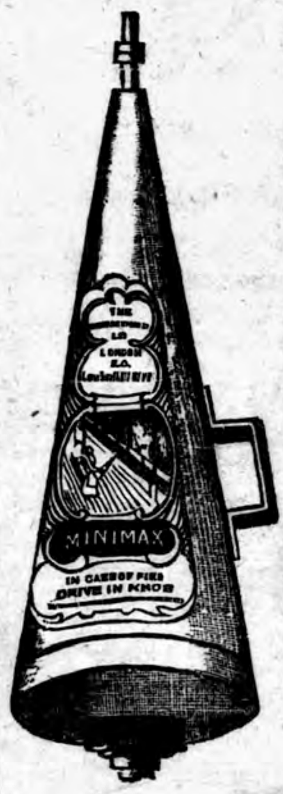
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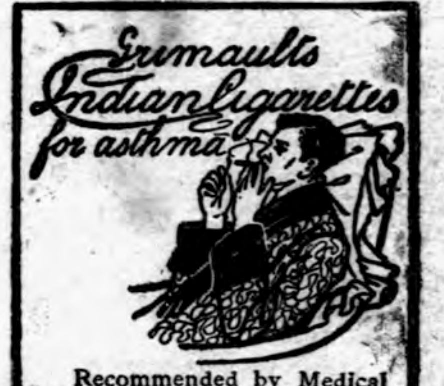
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